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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society

FOR

1914

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Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society

FOR

1914

EDITED BY

Rev. G. H. WEST, D.D., A.R.I.B.A.

VOL. XXXVII

BRISTOL

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Almondsbury.

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Elberton.

Baunton.

Bromsberrow.

Harescombe.

Lemington.

Preston.

Southrop.

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

PROCEEDINGS

At the Annual Spring Meeting, At Avening, Doughton, Tetbury, Beverston, and Crudwell.

May 26th, 1914.

This district has been visited by the Society on two previous occasions, Avening, Tetbury and Beverston in 1886, and again in 1899. The account of the 1886 meeting will be found in Vol. xix of the *Transactions*, that of 1899 in Vol. xxii.

Thanks to the beautiful weather, and the very kind reception which the Society met with everywhere, the whole day was most enjoyable, and thanks also to motor char-a-bancs, it is possible to see more and to see it more comfortably in these days than formerly. The drives are all through beautiful country, that from Gloucester and Stroud especially so, through the Nailsworth Valley and the Avening Woods.

Avening.

At Avening the party was received by the Rector, the Rev. E. W. Edwards, who described the church, and gave an account of the work which had been done during its restoration by Messrs. Carpenter and Ingelow, an extract from whose report is given, with four plans, in Vol. xiv, while a very careful account of the church by the President of the Council, the Rev. Canon Bazeley, will be found in Vol. xxii, with three illustrations. It is therefore unnecessary to give another description of the church.

On the south side of the nave, at the east end, is a recessed segmental arch of Norman date, with the chevron, in front of which stood an altar.

There are some slight traces of a similar arch on the other side. There may, therefore, have been two altars and a central door through the pulpitum opening into the chancel, where was the high altar.

In the north transept is the monument of Henry Brydges, fourth son of John Lord Chandos, of Sudeley, who died Jan. 14th, 1615. Henry Brydges, Mrs. Dent tells us in her delightful *Annals of Winchcombe and Sudeley*, in his early days led the life of a freebooter, "indulging in deeds of lawlessness and robbery almost surpassing our modern powers of belief. He left the county for a time and dwelt in Kent; but he eventually married the eldest daughter of Samuel Sheppard, Esquire, of Gatcombe, Lord of the Manor of Avening,[1] and settled down in this retired spot." Sir E. Bridges says that in his time (*c.* 1815) traditions of his maraudings still hung about the Gloucestershire village, where he lies buried.

Since the last visit of the Society in 1899 the church has undergone a further and very careful restoration. The old pews and gallery have been cleared out, parquet oak flooring has been laid down, and chairs have been provided to replace the pews. While removing the north gallery and the woodwork lining the walls, a quantity of plaster was carried away, disclosing some writing of the time of Elizabeth, which shortly came down, but was fortunately photographed. The pillar supporting the arcade crashed into a grave beneath it, and this damage had to be made good. It is interesting to reflect that this church was consecrated in the presence of Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror.

The parish registers date from 1557.

The plate consists of: A silver chalice, 1562, without its paten cover; a silver-gilt one of 1569, given to the church by the Rev. T. R. Brooke, 1847; a silver paten with no markings; a silver flagon, 1687; and alms bason, 1688, given by Samuel Sheppard, 1688.[2]

[1] Neither of these statements seems to be correct. In the Harleian visitation of 1623, p. 237, the only offspring given of John Brydges, 1st Lord Chandos, is Edmund Briges. But Anthony Briges of Avenynge, son of Edmund, is mentioned. He was probably the brother of Henry Brydges. In his will, proved 1616 at Gloucester, Henry Brydges is described as of Thornbury, and is mentioned (p. 237) as a younger son of Edmund, 2nd Lord Chandos. As to his marriage, Mr. Arthur Playne informs me that Samuel Sheppard was only thirteen years of age at the time of the death of Henry Brydges, and, moreover, did not acquire the Manors of Minchinhampton and Avening from the Trustees of Lord Windsor till 1650. He left only two daughters, one of whom, Anne, died unmarried, and the other, Isabel, in infancy. In Collins's *Peerage* under Chandos, it is stated that Henry Brydges married Alice, widow of one of the Comptons of Hartpury. Now in the record of the Consistory Court of Gloucester there is an account of divorce proceedings taken in 1531–2 by an Alice Compton against Walter Compton. She must then have been not less than thirty-five. There is no statement as to the result, but in any case, as Walter Compton did not die till June 12th, 1627, Henry Brydges who died in 1615 cannot have married his widow. Besides in Bigland, and in Collins, under Compton, the only wife of Walter is given as Dorothy, daughter of John Higford. Another Walter Compton, but not of Hartpury, married Alice Lytley of Warwick.

[2] See *Church Plate of Gloucestershire*, pp. 10, 11, and 64.

DOUGHTON MANOR.

DOUGHTON MANOR.

An hour was spent at Avening, and then through Tetbury the party journeyed to Doughton, where they were received by Mr. A. C. Mitchell, of Highgrove, and Mr. T. Knight, the occupant of the fine old Jacobean residence, which was inspected with much profit and pleasure.

This delightful old house is the chief but by no means the only residence of interest in the hamlet of Doughton, about a mile and a half south of Tetbury. It is a large stone building with many gables, the greater part of the walling being covered with rough-cast, and consists of a central block with wings, which are not quite symmetrical, the plan being in the shape of an E. In both material and design the house presents much that is characteristic of late sixteenth century work in Gloucestershire, for although the date is later (about 1630), the general style of the building is somewhat early considering the late date. This was probably due to its isolation. The chimneys have evidently been rebuilt, and have none of the character which is often so delightful in buildings of this period. There is an ugly tablet let into the wall, with the initials of a former owner, who repaired the roofs. Externally the house has suffered very little, and age has given beautiful tints to its sombre gray walls and roofs. Down the centre of the walled garden to the south of the house a flagged path still leads to an arbour and to the site of a gazebo at the south-west angle. The gazebo itself was taken down some thirty years ago, but the platform and steps still remain.

In the interior the arrangement of the east wing is unusual, with its narrow passageway behind the fireplace, which occasioned the interesting roof treatment seen in the view.

Since 1818, when the property passed away from the Talboys family, it has been used as a farmhouse, and was very much altered inside about sixty or eighty years ago.

On the ground floor there was originally a large hall, occupying all the space between the cross wings. This has been divided up, and its fireplace rendered useless. At the east end of the hall is a panelled room, with a fine oak mantelpiece. The little passage already noticed leads from the hall into this room. At the west end of the hall is a stone spiral staircase leading to the first floor. There is also an oak staircase of later date. Beyond the hall, to the west, was a great kitchen, which still has its big open fireplace. Over the kitchen is a very large long room, with a good stone fireplace.

The principal staircase is at the east end of the house. Over the panelled room on the ground floor east of the hall was a similar room of the same size (now smaller), with a fine stone mantelpiece, and arms over it of Talboys and Abarrow.

Over the hall was a "saloon," of which the panelling still exists, the width of the house, but not quite so long as the hall below it. This is now cut up into bedrooms. A nice old fire-place is there still.

"Most of the gables retain their stone copings and finials, and the windows with hollow chamfered mullions, but in all cases without transoms, are well proportioned; the original wrought-iron casements with stays and fasteners can still be seen in several, and they are of simple but good design, and were the handiwork of local smiths. It is no less evident here than in many a Tudor house that no detail, however trifling, was considered too insignificant to be thought out with care and wrought with feeling for the material. Several of the rooms contain fine panelling, mantelpieces, and friezes. The parlour and the room over it are both panelled in oak from floor to ceiling, the latter in particular shows good detail in its overmantel and in the carved oak frieze which runs round the room. The bay window on the east side of this room is blocked up internally, but the floor of the other one is raised one shallow step in height and panelled beneath the window-sills with admirable effect."[1]

It is worth notice that in the panelling the mouldings of the horizontal styles are not mitred, but are cut off at the bottom of each panel.

The manor was a subsidiary manor of Tetbury, and as early as the reign of Richard II it belonged to the family of Stonore. In 1496 it was granted in dower to Elizabeth of York, the wife of Henry VII. After that it again changed hands, and in 1591 was bought from Thomas Cripps, of Barracombe, Wiltshire, by John and Edward Seed. But it is with the Talboys Family that Doughton is usually associated, as the house was built by Richard Talboys, who was probably a descendant of the Talboys of Whiston, in Wiltshire, but possibly came from Yorkshire. In the Visitation of Gloucestershire in 1623 he is described as "of Tedbury," and was High Sheriff of the County in 1653.

The following notes on the family have been abridged from an account kindly furnished by Mr. A. C. Mitchell, of Highgrove :—

THE TALBOYS OF DOUGHTON.

Richard Talboys, of Tetbury, purchased June 21st, 1623, from John Hooper, jun., for £409, a messuage in Doughton, with 4 acres of land. He built the present manor house. He set up the gate-piers in 1641, according to the date inscribed in them.

He further purchased (Jan. 20th, 1652–3) of the Rev. Ed. Alehorne, Lord of the Manor of Weston Birt, and of Ann his wife (only daughter and heir of John Peace, of London) for £1,380 the manor farm and lands

[1] This description is partly taken from Messrs. Garner and Stratton's *Domestic Architecture during the Tudor Period* (Batsford & Co., 1908, 1911, 2 vols.).

of Doughton, subject to the Manor of Tetbury or Upton. They had been granted to Edward Alehorne by letters patent from Queen Elizabeth. By his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir W. Abarrow of Chawford, Hants, Knt., whom he married Dec. 4th, 1632, he had three sons, Benjamin, Samuel, and Andrew, and an only surviving daughter, Rebecca. Mrs. Talboys was buried Jan. 25th, 1650–1. By his third wife, Katherine, he had three sons, William (born 1656), Francis (born 1657), Samuel (born 1662), and a daughter Mary (born 1663). He died, aged 87, Aug. 3rd, 1663.

Benjamin Talboys, born 1634, married 1659–60 Alice, daughter of Anthony Gerrard, Gent., of Broad Town, Wilts. Their children were Richard (born *c.* 1662), Benjamin, Anthony, Alice and Silvester. He was buried May 8th, 1688, aged 53, and his wife in 1675. He added 56 acres to his Doughton estate.

Richard, married 1688 Alice, daughter of W. Strange, of Blagrove, Wroughton, Wilts. He added 41 acres to his estate in 1702. His two daughters, Alice and Frances, died before him, but his wife survived him. He himself died 1731, aged about 69, and devised the whole of his estate to his nephew Thomas, son of his deceased brother Benjamin (born 1721).

Thomas in 1736 added Shewell's Dufton Moor, 5 acres, to his estate, for £305. He died, a widower and childless, a few days after making his will, Jan. 9th, 1765, and left his estate in trust for Thomas, son of his late kinsman Charles, a boy of eleven, then living with him. The will was disputed unsuccessfully by Alice Browning, his great niece, and great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin, the eldest son of the original owner, Richard Talboys.

Thomas Talboys, aged 11 in 1765, died in 1802, leaving the estate to his son Thomas.

Thomas, born about 1775, had three daughters but no son, and in 1819 sold his manor and whole estate in Doughton (Lee says for £25,000) to John Paul Paul, of Highgrove, Esq., and so ended the connection of the Talboys Family with Doughton, which had begun in 1623, and had lasted for 196 years in succession.

Arms of Talboys at Doughton Manor House (parlour and upper room): Argent, a saltire *gules*, on a chief *gules*, 3 escallops *argent*. Crest: apparently a Talboy.

Arms of Abarrowe (upper room, mantel): Sable, two swords in saltire *argent*, pommels and hilts *or*, between 4 fleurs-de-lys *or*. Crest: on a torse, a squirrel on a floriated mount.

Highgrove and Doughton were purchased in 1860 from Walter Matthew Paul by Colonel E. J. Stracey,[1] and from him in 1864 by

[1] He afterwards changed his name to Clitheroe.

Mr. Hamilton Yatman, from whom they were purchased in 1894 by the present owner, Mr. A. C. Mitchell.

COUNCIL MEETING AND LUNCHEON.

Several other old-fashioned houses at Doughton having had just a glance, the cars were again entered, Tetbury being reached about one o'clock, and a Council Meeting took place at the Town Hall, Mr. Pritchard in the chair, when some nine or ten new members of the Society were elected. Lunch then took place at the White Hart Hotel. Before the company separated, Mr. Pritchard said a letter of regret for non-attendance had been received from the President, the Bishop of Gloucester, and the Rev. Canon Bazeley, President of the Council, was also unfortunately unable to attend. Mr. Pritchard announced that the meeting arranged for Gloucester and Lydney had been changed to a meeting at Warwick on July 21st, 22nd and 23rd, when Leamington and Stratford-on-Avon, and possibly Kenilworth, would be visited.

TETBURY.

The quaint little town of Tetbury lies just within the County of Gloucestershire, close to the Wiltshire border. It was probably a military station of the Britons and of the Romans. Roman coins have been found here, and the remains of a Roman camp existed till the middle of the eighteenth century, when they were removed to make room for "improvements." Fighting took place here in the Civil War of the twelfth century, between Stephen and the Earl of Gloucester in person. A monastery, of which no trace remains, existed here in Saxon times.

In a charter of Ethelred, King of the Mercians, to Aidhelm, Abbot of Malmesbury in 680, mention is made of the gift by that king of fifteen cassates of land, "*juxta Tettan Monasterium*," to the monks of Malmesbury.[1] This may have been founded by Tetta, the mother of St. Guthlac, who died in 714.[2] At any rate, there was then a well-known monastery in Tetbury. This is the earliest traceable Christian settlement in Gloucestershire, but nothing further is known of it.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor Siward was Lord of the Manor of Tetbury. It was held by Roger de Iveri, a friend of Bishop Odo, of Bayeux, and is mentioned in Domesday as being in the Hundred of Langetrewes. The two manors of Tetbury and Upton contained together 4,570 acres, about the same as at present (4,532 acres), and the population would have been about 282 souls.

In 1145, on the recommencement of hostilities between Earl Robert

[1] Dugdale, *Monasticon Angl.*, vol. i., p. 258, ed. 1819. See also Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, pp. 139–48. These references are given in *Lee's History of Tetbury*, p. 6.

[2] *Trans. B. & G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xv., p. 127. Tette is the possessive of Tetta.

of Gloucester, acting for Matilda, and Stephen, Malmesbury was besieged by Robert and relieved by Stephen, and the royal army on its way to besiege Beverston took up its quarters at Tetbury.[1]

Roger de Iveri had forfeited his lands by supporting Earl Robert, and they were given by Henry I to his kinsman Guy de St. Valery, whose son Reginald gave Tetbury Church to Eynsham in Oxfordshire. He died in 1166, and was succeeded by his son Bernard, who went to the third Crusade with Richard and was killed at the Siege of Acon. Thomas de St. Valery, who inherited, although he contributed to the king's ransom, gave him such desperate offence that he was deprived of all his lands, and only received an allowance for his sustenance until the sixteenth year of King John, when he was pardoned on payment of a large sum. But his lands had been given by Henry I to William de Braose, who had married his aunt, Matilda de St. Valery, daughter of Reginald.

William de Braose soon quarrelled with King John, and matters were brought to a climax by a taunt from Matilda, when her sons were demanded as hostages, about the murder of his nephew Arthur by John. The accusation was too near the truth to be pardoned, and in spite of all efforts on the part of his powerful relatives to effect a reconciliation, William's lands were confiscated before the close of the year 1208, he himself eventually escaping in disguise to France, where he died in 1212, whilst his unfortunate wife and eldest son, after being kept some time in captivity at Windsor, were starved to death in 1210.

After being given for a time to a cousin, Peter Fitz Herbert, and then to Giles de Braose, Bishop of Hereford, a younger son of William's, then to Henry Fitz Count, illegitimate son of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, then back to the Bishop, and then to Fitz Count again, and then apparently to Hugh de Mortimer, husband of one of William de Braose's daughters, the manor reverted in the sixteenth year of King John to Thomas de Braose, and the St. Valerys were never again connected with it. This was probably the result of a compromise, as Thomas de St. Valery had just been pardoned and restored to favour.

Henry I, in giving Tetbury to William de Braose, gave the town its first charter of privileges, by virtue of which there was a weekly market day on Wednesdays, and one fair day yearly on "Sancti de Maria" (*sic*). This fair became of great importance, and in 1303 the burgesses of Bristol presented a petition to Edward I against Lord Berkeley and his son Maurice, for that he beat and imprisoned divers of the burgesses of Bristol "at the great faire of Tetburie."[2]

[1] *Trans. B. & G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. iii., p. 387, and also Lee quoting Seyer's *History of Bristol* and the Gesta Stephani.

[2] *Trans. B. & G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xii., pp. 276–8. Testa de Nevill, and Lee (Appendix).

In the reign of Henry III a Cistercian monastery was founded here which had a somewhat chequered history. The monks of Kingswood, an off-shoot from Tintern, divided and "swarmed," one half removing to Hasildene, near to Tetbury, after the wars of Stephen and Maud. But owing to want of water, they obtained a grant of land at Tetbury, where was a good spring, and removed there. Kingswood was thus eventually left as merely a grange of Tetbury, much heart-burning being the result. Again the monks of Tetbury became dissatisfied, owing now to want of fuel, which they were obliged to fetch from Kingswood. They accordingly determined to return; but the buildings there not being sufficient for their accommodation, Bernard de S. Walerick, or Valery, the founder of Tetbury Church, obtained a grant of forty acres at Mireford, from Roger de Berkeley, and there erected, about 1170, a new abbey, and transferred the monks of Tetbury thither. After this Tetbury became in its turn a grange of Kingswood. The scanty remains of the monastery are still to be seen in the Chipping.

Charles I visited Tetbury in 1643, and there was fighting here during the civil war of the seventeenth century. Charles II and Queen Katherine were here in 1663, and James II in 1687. A town hall, on three rows of pillars, was erected in the centre of the town in 1655; it was unfortunately altered and enlarged in 1817.

Tetbury was in the Diocese of Worcester from Saxon times until the formation of the See of Gloucester by Henry VIII, in 1541. A church is said to have been founded at Tetbury in 1160, but nothing of this remains. The present tower and spire were probably erected about 1400, but were taken down and rebuilt in 1891. The dedication was to St. Mary Magdalene, and the old church had a south aisle and porch and two north aisles to the nave, with north and south aisles to the chancel, and vestry and several chantry chapels, in one of which Mass was said daily for the souls of King Edward III, Queen Philippa, and several of the de Braose Family.[1] In the eighteenth century this church fell into serious disrepair, and a society was formed to raise funds for pulling it down and building another on its site. This work was commenced in 1777, and the present example of eighteenth-century Gothic was opened for divine service in 1781. Considering the period at which it was built, the general effect of the exterior is not unsatisfactory, and it is far more interesting as a "human document" than many of the nineteenth-century restorations of churches into what the architects thought they were intended to be once. In the so-called "cloisters," or passages on each side, each door gives access to five pews, an

[1] A list of the parsons of Tetbury is given in *Transactions, B. & G. Arch. Soc.* vol. xiv., p. 214, and of the pensions paid to chantry priests in vol. xxix., pp. 125-6.

Photo. *P. A. Lamb, Tetbury.*

AN ARCH FROM THE MONASTERY, TETBURY.

TAKEN DOWN BY THE LATE MR. J. T. PAUL, AND RE-ERECTED AT THE CLOSE, IN 1859.

arrangement which makes the collection of the offertory a troublesome process.

Altogether Tetbury, though without any buildings of great historic or architectural importance, has a number of old houses of considerable interest, both Cotswold and eighteenth century, and presents a delightful picture of an old-fashioned little country town.

As regards the old Priory, a small arch or passage-way with groined roof is the only remaining portion of the original building. Part of the old structure was at one time used as a wool loft, it being appropriated to that purpose when that commodity was the staple trade of the town, and at a later period it was converted into a malt-house, and continued to be thus used until a few years ago, when it was totally destroyed by fire. On the other side of the Chipping, near the modern mansion known as "The Priory," stand the remains of a chapel once belonging to the twelfth-century Cistercian monastery, but now used for domestic purposes.

At the Town Hall the fine old carved beams and pillars were examined carefully.

A walk down Church Street brought the visitors to the parish church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. Here they were met by the Vicar, the Rev. Dr. Thomson, who gave a cordial welcome to the Society, and Mr. Kitcat continued to afford information on various subjects. Some interest was taken in the book containing the particulars of the society which was formed by the parishioners in 1754 for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the rebuilding of the parish church. Mr. Kitcat gave information relating to the original church, and mentioned that in 1891 the tower and spire were taken down and carefully rebuilt, at the cost of the late Mr. Hamilton Yatman, of Highgrove, in memory of his son, the expense being over £10,000. Considerable attention had been paid to the decoration of the church during the last ten years, the vestry had been enlarged, and a new organ put in. The handsome candelabra were much admired, and the tablet to the memory of the Saunders Family, which bears the words, "Particulars the last day will disclose," came in for a good deal of attention, as also did the tomb erected by public subscription to the memory of the late Mr. Whyte-Melville, and the massive tombstone of the Johnson Family.

The church contains some interesting effigies taken from the older building, as to which Miss I. M. Roper gives the following information :—

They are of a knight and his lady known from the coat of arms to be members of the Gastrell Family, who died about 1586, but too early to be identified from the Visitations. Although of local workmanship,

the knight was shown in very heavy plate armour even at so late a period, and having the hands conspicuously encased in laminated gauntlets to the elbow. The costume of the lady shows all the details of the Elizabethan period, including the sleeveless gown, ruff, and Paris hood.

The head of a knight lying by the side of the knight's figure is of much more ancient date, going back to about 1300, with the details of the chain mail carved in the Purbeck marble. In the British Museum there is an illustration of a large tomb with the cross-legged effigy of William de Braose, which was in too bad a state of repair to be replaced in the new church of 1781, and this head is probably the only remnant of it.

In the churchyard are two effigies of stone representing fifteenth-century civilians in the customary long gown and hose. They are too weatherworn to show other details, but as there appears to be a sheep represented at the feet of the larger figure it is possible they were memorials to flock masters.

On leaving Tetbury the party journeyed to

BEVERSTON,[1]

where the historic castle and the Church of St. Mary were visited. At the castle the guests were received by Mr. Ernest Garlick, the tenant of the Castle Farm, and the Rev. J. N. Bromehead, Rector of Beverston and Rural Dean, acted as cicerone, and gave a most interesting account of the castle and the church. Passing under the ancient barbican of the castle, inspecting the remains of the portcullis and drawbridge, and past the front of the farmhouse, built into the castle, where for so many years resided the late Mr. James Garlick, the well-known agriculturist, and father of the present tenant, the visitors entered the keep and ascended to the garrison chapel. Assembled here, the Rector pointed out that the castle must have been well known by the year 1051. Properly speaking it was not a castle at that time, but was probably a stockaded manor. The castle influenced history a good deal. Earl Godwin, Harold, afterwards king, and Sweyn, brother of Harold, lodged in the castle when they had encamped their force at Uley Bury for the purpose of overawing Edward the Confessor, who lay at Gloucester in the year mentioned above. The castle was besieged in 1145 by the Empress

[1] An account of the history of Beverston was given by Canon Bazeley at the Dursley Meeting in 1886. and will be found in vol. xi. of the *Transactions*, and an account of the building itself in the volume for 1899, (xxii.). By far the fullest account, however, both of the history and of the castle and church is to be found in the *Guide* written by the present Rector, the Rev. J. N. Bromehead, and published by Phillimore, 124 Chancery Lane. There is also an account in Blunt's *History of Dursley*, pp. 107 and 116–119.

Matilda, when it was held by King Stephen. The castle fell into decay and was rebuilt by Maurice de Weare in 1225, and it was sold in 1331 to Thomas, 5th Lord Berkeley. It was rebuilt and enlarged in 1360 out of the ransom money of the prisoners captured at Poictiers. It remained in the family of Lord Berkeley and the younger branches thereof until the end of the reign of Elizabeth, and then it changed hands three or four times, being eventually purchased by the Hicks Family. Lord St. Aldwyn, who was present, would correct him (the Rector) if he was wrong in saying that when his lordship took his title he would have preferred to have been known as Lord Beverston if the then owner of the property would have sold the castle back to him, it having been in his lordship's family until 1842, when it passed to the Holford Family by purchase. In 1644 an attempt was made to storm the castle by Colonel Massie, the commander of the Parliamentary forces, and in May of the same year it fell into his hands, Colonel Oglethorpe, the defender, being taken prisoner whilst courting a young woman at a farm in the neighbourhood. It was interesting to note that the Berkeley salt which was sold six weeks ago at the Ashburnham sale for £5,600, was the identical salt which stood at one time on the table in the banqueting-hall of Beverston Castle. The salt was dated 1502, and was the oldest dated piece of plate in the kingdom. The great square south-west tower probably stands on the site of and more or less represents the original building, which after its reconstruction by Lord Berkeley in 1360, became a place of great strength, defended by four towers, one at each angle, of which only two remain. Between these towers was a curtain wall, and the whole was encircled by a moat. The great tower is in three stories, of which the lowest forms a vaulted entry and guard-room, lighted by an ogee-headed window. The octagonal turret which contains the present staircase is a later addition simply built up against the old wall, and only kept in place now by iron ties. The second story contains a gallery and stairs leading to the rooms behind the western curtain, but is mainly occupied by the larger or garrison chapel. It is a beautiful structure, with a fine traceried window of three lights on the east, an ogee-headed lancet on the south, and a large window which has been altered and filled in with masonry at the west. The stone vaulting is extremely fine with richly-carved bosses. The carved double sedilia and piscina are nearly perfect. Northwards of this and on a slightly higher level is the domestic chapel, so small that not more than ten or a dozen persons could find space within it, but furnished with double squints in the walls on either side, so that five or six times the number could see and hear the service from the large chamber on the south and a smaller one on the north. It was lighted by a rose window, and a

beautiful little doorway opens on to a small spiral staircase rising to the roof. On the east the gate tower alone remains.[1]

After visiting the castle the visitors passed over to the church, where the Rector again gave an address, first pointing out what remained of the old Saxon church which originally stood on the site of the present structure. A remarkable sculptured figure of the Resurrection on the south wall of the tower was particularly worthy of notice. The church was rebuilt in 1225 by Maurice de Weare, and of this period the arcade, the south doorway, very elaborately sculptured, and the archway into the vestry remain. It was a late date for work of this character, the Rector admitted, but he adduced cogent reasons for his opinion, referring to the rebuilding of the castle the same year, and the fact that at St. David's Cathedral, so far as the portions rebuilt in 1225 were concerned, were to be seen exactly similar features to those at Beverston. The church was again built in the Perpendicular style in 1360 by Lord Berkeley out of the ransom money already referred to. The screen was original, and dated from 1475. The upper story of the tower was of the date of Edward VI, as was also the beautifully-carved pulpit. The Rector concluded by noticing some curious tablets on the walls of the church, the construction of the modern roof of the nave, and drawing attention to various points of archæological interest.

The visitors having taken a look round the beautifully-kept church, noticing the Berkeley Chapel and its quaint squint or hagioscope, the Rector invited the guests to reach their conveyances by way of the well-kept rectory grounds. Not much time could be spent here, but the visitors had an opportunity of admiring the pretty lawn surrounded by some lovely trees, amongst which a collection of maples were conspicuous, to admire a splendid peep through the trees of the distant country, and to take a last glimpse of the castle from the front of the rectory. A hasty examination was also made of some interesting old prints of the castle, a ribbon map by Ogilby of the roads between Bristol and Banbury, dated 1675, and a stone cannon ball which had evidently been used in one of the assaults upon the castle.

Before entering the conveyances Mr. PRITCHARD voiced the opinions of the visitors in saying how much indebted they all were to the Rev. J. N. Bromehead for the manner in which he had so ably described the church and castle, observing that it was very seldom in the history of their meetings that they came across such a master of mediæval architecture as well as of ecclesiastical architecture. They had all been delighted with the Rector's beautifully clear descriptions, and their visit was quite a red-letter day in that part of the country.

[1] Abridged from the Rev. J. N. Bromehead's *Guide*.

The Rev. J. N. BROMEHEAD briefly acknowledged the compliment, remarking that he had been very pleased to welcome the Society and to do what little he could to make the visit a pleasant one.

The journey was then resumed, this time back to Tetbury, where tea was provided at the White Hart Hotel. Later on the ancient village of

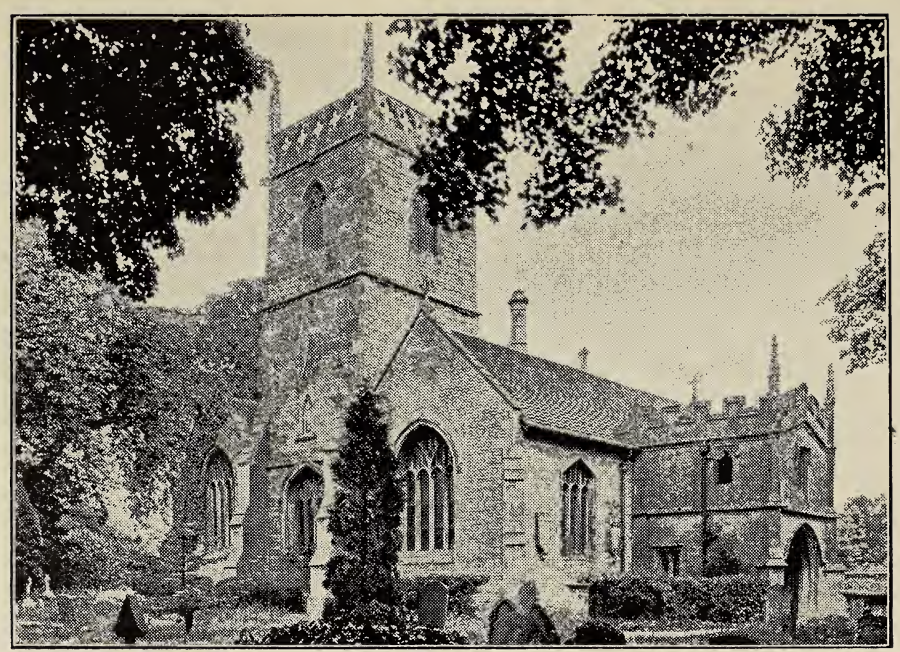
CRUDWELL

was visited, where the party was received by the Rector, the Rev. William Sole, M.A.

A description of the church was given by Mr. Lee Osborn, and special notice was taken of the unique window.

It lies on the main road between Malmesbury and Cirencester, four miles from the former and seven from the latter. It is mentioned in Domesday as Credwell. In 850 it was given by Ethelwulf to the Abbey of Malmesbury, and after the Dissolution was purchased from Henry in 1545 by John, "Count" of Oxford, with other church property. By the end of the century it appears to have passed to Lord Lucas of Shenfield, in Essex, whose descendant built a "very fine schoole house," and endowed it with £20 per annum. Aubrey also mentions a great gate of the former manor house, which he says had been recently pulled down, a large barn, and a spring, which he thought "vitriolate," and recommended his readers to try it and discover whether its effects were medicinal. A similar barn still stands, and the well continues to supply its beneficent waters. There is a list of rectors from 1299, but the place does not figure conspicuously in history. Its attraction is its venerable church, which consists of nave, with clerestory added at later date, Perpendicular south porch with parvise, aisles extending westward to the face of the battlemented and pinnacled tower, that on the south having been lengthened in modern times to form a baptistry, and chancel with north chapel. A Norman doorway on the north side has, in accordance with a common but stupid custom, been blocked up. The nave is divided from the aisles by arcades of two bays only, that on the north being Transitional Norman, that on the south being of fifteenth century, and much loftier. Beside the doorway, two lancets, deeply splayed in the north wall, have been built in, and a Perpendicular window of four lights inserted, one lancet alone remaining. But in that Perpendicular window three lights are filled with contemporary glass, representing five of the seven Sacraments of the Roman Church, with a figure of our Saviour in the act of benediction, a piece of work of almost unique interest. At the western end of this aisle is an interior staircase leading to the upper stages of the tower, which is open to the nave and aisles; the eastern chapel, used as a vestry, contains a fine oak chest

and lancet windows. At the eastern end of the south aisle are two lancet windows, and a piscina with shelf in the south wall. The chancel arch is unusually low, leaving a great space of blank wall above, another indication of the early date of the building. The old rood-screen across the chancel has been removed, but a small portion has been replaced, and some of the old screen divides off the chapel. There is a staircase and door to the rood-loft on the south side of the chancel arch, and there are two large hagioscopes, one in the north aisle and one in the nave. The chancel contains a piscina of Early English date. The lancet windows and priest's door are also noteworthy. There are some fine old pews and bench ends, of which Aubrey remarks: "Here are the best and most substantial seats that I know anywhere, built by one Walton," but unfortunately they are associated with some modern ones of pitch-pine. A noticeable feature of the church is that the walls are not plastered, the stonework being left exposed after the last restoration. The doorway from the porch is beneath a Perpendicular arch, surmounted by a niche. The church is dedicated to All Saints; the tower contains a peal of five bells, the register dates from 1659.



CRUDWELL CHURCH (EXTERIOR).

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

PROCEEDINGS.

At the Annual Summer Meeting, At Warwick, Coventry and Stratford,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, July 21st, 22nd and 23rd, 1914.

The Summer Meeting of the Society for 1914 was held at Warwick, Coventry and Stratford. Nearly a hundred members were present. They were met on their arrival at the Great Western Station on Tuesday morning by Mr. Lloyd Chadwick, who had made the local arrangements for the Society's meeting. Subsequently the Mayor (Mr. Lloyd Evans) gave the visitors an official welcome at the Court House. He was accompanied by the Sergeant-at-Mace, the Yeoman, and the Beadle. The Mayoress and the Vicar of St. Mary's (the Rev. Alan Williams) were also present to meet the party.

The Mayor said he had much pleasure in welcoming the Society to the quaint and beautiful old town of Warwick, for the townspeople were honoured by the fact that so distinguished a body should have selected the town and district as the scene of its summer gathering. He thought that they would not go away disappointed by what they would see in the neighbourhood, and he hoped that the people of Warwick would make the visitors feel at home and want to come again.

Canon Bazeley, who presided in the absence of the retiring President, the Bishop of Gloucester, and the President-Elect, Mr. Keyser, thanked the Mayor for his

welcome, for his assistance to the Society in regard to the arrangements for the meeting, and for his courtesy in placing the Court House at their disposal. The members, he said, were also indebted to him for proposing that Mr. Lloyd Chadwick should act as Local Secretary; that wish was joined with the wish of the Town Clerk, who had also been most kind and courteous. Mr. Lloyd Chadwick very kindly accepted the office in question, and he had carried out the duties most assiduously. The members of the Society did not consider themselves complete strangers to Warwick. Those who hailed from Gloucestershire were of the same race as the men of Warwick; their ancestors, the Hwiccas, in the seventh century guarded the Avon and Severn Vale, and so settled down in that delightful part of the country. The Waerings who received them were near in kin to the Hwiccas who lived in the Severn Vale. Canon Bazeley reminded the company that this year is the millenary of the foundation of Warwick. According to the chroniclers, it was in the summer or early autumn of 914 that Æthelflaed, the daughter of King Alfred, and wife of the Earldorman of Mercia, came to Warwick and fortified the dwelling of the Warings so as to prevent the Danes from occupying the borderland of the Avon. Æthelflaed came from Gloucester, where she and her husband were buried in St. Oswald's Priory, which they founded, to found or re-found the town of Warwick. He said "re-found," because there were claims that Warwick was of British and Roman origin. But however that might be, it was a great delight to the Society to be in Warwick somewhere near the thousandth anniversary of the great event to which he had referred.

The MAYOR said that the people of Warwick were always ready to receive strangers within their gates, and to give them a most hearty welcome. He personally did not belong to the Warings, for his ancestry was largely Welsh, and he was afraid the Warings gave them a very good beating and drove them out of the town. He was very sorry that there was to be

no public celebration of the millenary of the foundation of Warwick, because he had taken part, as Mayor of the town, in the millenary celebrations at Tamworth and Stafford, where Æthelflaed also erected strong works to keep out the Danes. He presumed that Warwick people exhausted themselves somewhat by the enormous work they undertook in the great Pageant, and that they thought it was too soon again to undertake a great historical celebration. Mr. Lloyd Evans concluded by saying that he was especially grateful to Mr. Lloyd Chadwick for undertaking the Local Secretaryship for the Society. Anything he had undertaken he had carried out thoroughly, and he was sure the party would find him a tower of strength in all that they would undertake during their stay in the town.

Mr. ARNOLD E. HURRY, the Honorary General Secretary, read the annual report as follows :—

The number of members at this date is 566, as against 555 at the time of the last annual meeting.

The accounts up to 31st December, 1913, have been audited, and will be printed in the *Transactions*.

The Society has to deplore the loss through death or resignation of several distinguished members :—

The Lord Bishop of Bristol, a Vice-President of the Society and a prominent archæologist, resigned his see last winter, and felt obliged, on leaving the neighbourhood, to withdraw from his seat on the Council and from his membership of the Society.

Mr. C. H. Dancey, for many years a member of Council, and a generous donor of books and engravings to the Gloucester Public Library, died last November. A keen student of the antiquities of the city and county, his loss will be greatly felt.

Mr. James McMurtrie, who sat on the Council as a representative of the city of Bristol, was a distinguished engineer and geologist. He died early in February of this year.

Mention should also be made of the loss of the following members of Council, who died before the commencement of the year under review, but after the annual meeting of 1913 : Mr. F. F. Tuckett, Mr. G. W. Keeling, Dr. Oscar-Clark. They had for many years been valuable members, and their decease, all within the space of about three weeks, proved a great blow to the Council.

Early in May the Hon. Editor, the Rev. C. S. Taylor, M.A., F.S.A., felt compelled, through pressure of other work, to resign the editorial duties which he had so admirably carried out for eighteen years. The Council feel that it is largely due to him that the *Transactions* have attained and maintained their high standard of excellence, second to that of no Archæological Society in the kingdom, and they have placed on record their deep sense of the invaluable services rendered by him and their deep regret that he is compelled to resign his office.

Mr. Taylor has been succeeded in the post of Hon. Editor by the Rev. G. H. West, D.D., A.R.B.A., Vicar of Selsley, near Stroud, a distinguished student of and writer on architecture and archæology, and the Council cordially congratulate the Society on the fact that Dr. West has consented to place his services at the Society's disposal.

The Summer Meeting was held last year at Wells. It was well attended, and proved most attractive, the Mayor and Corporation of Wells and the local Archæological Society most courteously inviting the members to conversaziones, at which papers dealing with the places to be visited the following day were read by local experts.

Instead of a Spring Meeting last year, an Autumn Meeting was held in September, when Swindon, Tredington and Stoke Orchard (three villages between Tewkesbury and Cheltenham) were visited.

In addition to these regular meetings, an excursion arranged by the Gloucester Local Committee, but to which all the members of the Society were invited, was organised on August 12th, 1913, on the River Avon from Tewkesbury to Pershore. There was a very large attendance, and visits were made to the Abbey Church of Pershore, and to the Parish Church of Bredon, which the respective incumbents, the Rev. F. R. Lawson and the Rev. Canon Holbeck, kindly described to the members.

The Spring Meeting of this year was held on May 26th, at Tetbury and its neighbourhood. There was an extremely good attendance, over 100 tickets being taken, and a number of places of interest in and around Tetbury were shown to the members.

No important work of excavation has been carried on during the past year under the Society's auspices. As far as is known, no substantial progress has been made in regard to the Witcombe Roman Villa, the caves at Symonds Yat, or the Romano-British town near Ross.

The old church at Kempley, near Newent, which was referred to in last year's Council report as under repair, has been successfully strengthened and restored. Several members of this Society were on the Restoration Committee.

Excavation at St. Anne's, Brislington.—In the spring of 1914 Mr. William J. Pountney, of London, desiring to ascertain from fragments which had been thrown away what types of pottery used to be made by certain Bristol potters at Brislington, obtained permission from the owners of land to excavate the known sites of their kilns near St. Anne's Wood in Brislington Parish. During the course of his work he lighted upon part of the foundations of the Chapel of St. Anne, a famous shrine of pilgrimage in the Middle Ages. He found that later buildings had been superimposed upon the chapel remains, including a kiln and a stable. The masonry found comprised a south doorway with part of a carved freestone joint still in position, also a flight of pennant stone steps with a sixth step of freestone forming part of the door frame. The wall at this point was 7 ft. thick. The east wall was supported by two buttresses. A vault into which the staircase led measured 12 ft. by 8 ft., and was about 7 ft. deep. Two pavement tiles were found, one with a bird in yellow on a brown ground, the other bearing a geometrical device. A number of stone roofing tiles were found stacked together. At the foot of the steps was discovered the head of a monk carved in freestone, which had formed the corbel of a door head.

Mr. Pountney has presented the movable portion of his finds to the Bristol Museum.

In December, 1913, and in January of this year two interesting finds were made in Cirencester—in each case a massive stone coffin containing a well-preserved skeleton was unearthed. Owing to the absence of weapon or inscription, it is difficult to assign with any accuracy any period to these interments.

In the spring of this year a beautiful Roman pavement was discovered in the course of excavations made in Northgate Street, Gloucester. It is understood that the pavement will be carefully preserved on the premises now being erected on the site.

Detailed notices of these finds will appear in due course in the Society's *Transactions.*

The most important feature of the year in the administration of the Society's affairs has been the moving of the Headquarters Library from Eastgate to the Gloucester Public Library. The Council had for some years felt that the existing accommodation was too confined, and the facilities for reference and research inadequate for so large a body of members. Arrangements were accordingly made with the authorities of the Public Library by which accommodation was provided for the housing of the valuable Library in a room by itself, for its supervision by the library staff, and for its lighting and heating, so as to make it accessible to members each week-day (except public holidays) from 9.0 a.m. to 9.0 p.m.

The Librarian of the Public Library has prepared for his own use a full and complete catalogue of all the books in the Society's Headquarters Library, a copy of which he has very kindly placed upon the table for the convenience of members. While it would be too costly to print this *in extenso*, it is hoped that an abridged catalogue may be issued to members to take the place of the present somewhat incomplete lists.

The collections of blocks and of manuscripts owned by the Society have been indexed during the year.

A Special Library Committee, consisting of nine members, has been appointed to manage and supervise the Library, and a grant has been made for the purchase of books.

As the want of space, which so long hampered the enlargement of the Library has now been overcome, the Council will be glad to receive gifts of books or donations towards the cost of their purchase.

The Council cannot leave this subject without expressing their great indebtedness to Mr. Roland Austin, the Librarian of the Gloucester Public Library, and at the same time the Society's Local Secretary for Gloucester, for his unremitting zeal in the improvement of the Library arrangements, in cataloguing the books, and in the successful resumption of the series of winter evenings in Gloucester.

Indexing of the Society's Transactions.—At the present time a comprehensive index exists only for Vols. i. to xx., representing the first twenty years of the Society's series of *Transactions*. Although some four years have still to run before Vol. xl. is reached, the Council considers it desirable to begin the general indexing of Vols. xxi. to xl. without delay, so that the comprehensive index may be published as soon as possible at the close of the second period of twenty years. Arrangements have accordingly been made for this work to be set on foot, the intention being that it be completed within five years.

Winter Evening Meetings :—

(*a*) Bristol.

Six meetings (the usual number) were held at the University, Bristol. The papers read were as follows :—

October 20th, 1913, "A Report on the Excavation at Druid Stoke," by Mr. Francis Were, and "Architectural Notes on Lincolnshire Churches," by Mr. F. St. John Bullen.

November 17th, 1913, "The 1625 Survey of the Smaller Manor of Clifton," by Mr. Lewis J. U. Way, F.S.A.

December 15th, 1913, "Sea Traffic on the Severn in Olden Times," by Mr. Sanford D. Cole.

January 19th, 1914, "Trinity Hospital," by Mr. Wilfrid Leighton.

February 16th, 1914, "Gloucestershire Fonts (Saxon and Norman)," by Dr. Alfred C. Fryer, M.A., F.S.A.

March 16th, 1914, "Effigies; their Value and Variety," by Miss Ida M. Roper, F.L.S.

(*b*) Gloucester.

The series of evening meetings, which had been interrupted for a year, was resumed during the past winter with gratifying results. The following papers were read:—

"Walter Map: a Gloucestershire Parson and his Gloucestershire Tales," by Mr. E. Sidney Hartland, F.S.A.

"The Crypt: its Meaning and Signification," by the Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester.

"Some Aspects of the Crusades," by Professor C. W. C. Oman, F.S.A.

"French and English Cathedrals compared," by the Rev. G. H. West, D.D., A.R.I.B.A.

"Effigies: their Value and Variety," by Miss Ida M. Roper, F.L.S.

The support given to this series was excellent, and there was a good attendance at each lecture. After meeting all expenses and paying the deficit remaining on the previous series, the local Committee has a small balance in hand, and is looking forward to arranging a full course of lectures in the coming winter.

The Council have met nine times since the last annual meeting, the ordinary meetings taking place alternately in Gloucester and Bristol. The Society is again much indebted to the courtesy of the Lord Mayor of Bristol and the Mayor of Gloucester in permitting the use of the Old Council Chamber in Bristol and of the Guildhall in Gloucester respectively for the holding of Council Meetings.

The thanks of the Society are due to the following donors of books: Mrs. F. F. Tuckett, several volumes of *Archæologia;* Mr. F. S. Hockaday, F.R.Hist.S., *Registrum Johannis de Trillek Episcopi Herefordensis* (Canterbury and York Society, 1912).

The Council desire to nominate for election, or re-election, the following gentlemen: President, C. E. Keyser, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.; President of Council, Rev. Canon Bazeley, M.A.; Vice-Presidents, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Bristol and the Mayor of Gloucester, when members of the Society, Mr. John E. Pritchard, F.S.A., Mr. A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., Rev. C. S. Taylor, M.A., F.S.A., Mr. H. W. Bruton, Rev. Canon Bartleet, M.A., F.S.A., Mr. G. M. Currie, Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, M.A., Mr. Christopher Bowly, Mr. F. A. Hyett, Mr. F. F. Fox, F.S.A., Prof. C. W. C. Oman, M.B.A., F.S.A.; Hon. Editor, Rev. G. H. West, D.D., A.R.I.B.A.; also the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Secretary for Bristol, the Local Secretaries, and the General Secretary.

The following members of Council retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election : Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, Mr. F. Were, Mr. F. J. Cullis, Dr. A. C. Fryer, F.S.A.

The visitors spent the rest of the day in visits to the Church (over which they were shown by the Vicar), the Castle, the Leycester Hospital, and the Museum, and at each of these places they found much of the greatest interest to them. After they left the Castle, and before they went to the Hospital and the Museum, they were entertained to tea at St. Mary's Hall by the Vicar and Mrs. Williams. The annual dinner was held at the Woolpack Hotel, and after this the party assembled again at the Court House to hear a very able and interesting paper by the Rev. J. Harvey Bloom, of Whitchurch, Stratford, on the Cartularies of St. Mary's Church.[1]

On Wednesday the party left early in motor chars-a-bancs for Kenilworth and Coventry, a trip which all enjoyed very much. On the outward journey they visited Guy's Cliff, by special permission of Lord Algernon Percy, and Kenilworth Castle, which was inspected under the guidance of Canon Bazeley and Mr. Crouch. At Coventry they were shown over St. John's Church by the Rector, and Bond's Hospital and the old Bablake School, and the old Grammar School under the guidance of Miss Dormer Harris and Mr. Humberstone, papers by whom are printed in this volume of the *Transactions*. Following this they went to Holy Trinity Church, the ruins of Coventry Cathedral, St. Michael's, and St. Mary's Hall, where Canon and Mrs. Baillie entertained them to tea. After inspecting other places they drove back to Warwick for dinner. In the evening the Mayor and Mayoress entertained the party to a conversazione at the Court House. The President for the year, Mr. C. E. KEYSER, F.S.A., then delivered his address, which is printed in the present volume.

On Thursday members of the Society, after visiting St. John's House, left Warwick for Stratford-on-Avon, where they visited the Parish Church, the Shakespeare Memorial, the Birthplace, New Place, the Guild Chapel and the Old Grammar School. Some of the party walked out to Anne Hathaway's Cottage at Shottery, while the remainder drove to Clifford Chambers. Here they inspected the church, with its interesting brasses and valuable plate, and then proceeded to the picturesque Manor House, where they were most hospitably received by Mrs. Dowty, who not only provided tea, but threw open the house and the gardens for the pleasure of her guests. The interest of the day was also much increased by the kindness of the Rev. Canon Melville, Mr. W. S. Brassington, Mr. Wallstood, and the Rev. W. A. Pippet, all of whom did their utmost to make it profitable and agreeable.

[1] Printed in this volume.

THE Resolutions passed at the Warwick Summer Meeting of the Council on July 21st, 1914, were accidentally omitted from the report in Vol. XXXVII, Part I. This slip should be inserted in binding opposite page 22.

Rev. C. C. MURRAY BROWNE proposed and Rev. Hon. C. A. SINCLAIR seconded the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. F. H. BRETHERTON, seconded by Mr. HANNAM-CLARK, the following were elected or re-elected members of Council: Messrs. St. Clair Baddeley, F. Were, F. J. Cullis, Dr. A. C. Fryer, Leonard Barnard, J. Lee Osborn, Colonel W. F. N. Noel and Rev. Walter Butt.

On the proposal of Mr. H. W. BRUTON a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Canon Bazeley for presiding over the meeting. With Canon BAZELEY'S acknowledgment of the vote the proceedings terminated.

THE BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Statement of Receipts and Payments for Twelve months ended 31st December, 1913.

1913. RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.						
BALANCE AT BANKERS				142	4	0
Dec. 31st.						
To ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED—						
1911	1	1	0			
1912	4	4	0			
1913	229	19	0			
1 Ladies' Ticket	0	5	0			
				235	9	0
,, ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1914, PAID IN ADVANCE ..				4	14	6
,, ENTRANCE FEES				13	2	6
,, TWO LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS ..				14	14	0
,, DONATIONS—						
Merchant Venturers' Society	2	2	0			
F. Were, Esq., for Library ..	0	10	6			
				2	12	6
,, INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS—						
Dividend on Consols				19	12	0

1913. PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.						
By COST OF *Transactions*, 1912—						
Transactions, Vol. XXXV. Part I.—Arrowsmith ..	82	12	3			
Gloucestershire Maps—						
Arrowsmith £129 10 8						
Less—Miscellaneous Printing 2 16 2						
	126	14	6			
Do., Photographing Illustrations	3	17	6			
Gloucestershire Records, 1912 £10 10 0						
Do., 1913 .. £10 10 0						
	21	0	0			
Carriage of *Transactions* from Bristol	0	11	11			
Indexing *Transactions* ..	2	2	0			
Postage to Members.. ..	16	0	6			
				252	18	8

Statement of Receipts and Payments (continued).

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To SALE OF *Publications*, etc. ..		15 16 6
,, MEETINGS, 1913—		
Surplus of Summer Meeting	7 7 1	
Do. Autumn Meeting ..	0 13 5	
		8 0 6

PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By EXPENSES OF LIBRARIES—		
Gloucester—		
2 years' rent to March, 1913	16 0 0	
Rent of Upper Room, 1913	5 0 0	
Fire Insurance	5 10 3	
Binding	2 12 7	
Special Assistance in Arranging *Transactions*	1 1 0	
Custodian, Firing, Postages and other Librarians' Incidentals, to Dec., 1913 (£3 11s. 6d., *less* Carriage of *Transactions*, 11s. 11d.)	2 19 7	
Moving Books to Public Library	1 7 9	
Bristol—		
Rent, 1913	4 0 0	
Fire Insurance	0 5 0	
Gratuities—Steward, 1912	0 10 6	
,, ,, 1913	0 10 6	
		39 17 2
,, MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS—		
Printing and Stationery—		
Arrowsmith	2 16 2	
Do., Osborne	7 12 0	
Treasurer's Postages ..	1 0 0	

General Secretary's Postages	2	10	0			
Assistant Treasurer, 1912–13	20	0	0			
Assistant Secretary and Librarian	5	0	0			
Auditor's Fee (for 1912 acs.)	1	1	0			
Cataloguing Blocks	2	10	0			
Cheque Book	0	5	0			
Gratuity to Caretaker, Gloucester Guildhall	0	10	0			
Gratuities at Bristol Council House, 1912–13	0	10	0			
Postage of Notices for Pershore Excursion, 12th August	1	2	6			
				44	16	8
By SUBSCRIPTIONS—						
Congress of Archæological Societies	1	0	0			
Pipe Roll Society (9 years)	9	9	0			
				10	9	0
				348	1	6
,, BALANCE IN HANDS OF TREASURER				108	4	0
				£456	5	6

£456 5 6

THE BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1913.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID BY MEMBERS IN ADVANCE—						
For 1914				4	14	6
SUNDRY CREDITORS—						
Rent, Gloucester Library, 9 months to Dec. 31st, 1913	6	0	0			
Rent, Bristol Library (1909)	4	0	0			
				10	0	0
LIABILITIES IN RESPECT OF 92 LIFE MEMBERS	Not estimated.					
LIABILITY IN RESPECT OF *Transactions* FOR 1913 (Vol. xxxvi.) NOT ISSUED				200	0	0
				214	14	6
SURPLUS AT DATE				495	5	7
				£710	0	1

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
INVESTMENTS—						
£832 3s. 8d., 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock at 71¾ per cent. (Dec. 31st) ..				597	1	7
PROPERTY—						
Libraries and Equipment .. (Not stated.) Publications, copies unsold ..	Not estimated.					
SUBSCRIPTIONS UNPAID						
1910	0	10	6			
1911	0	10	6			
1912	1	1	0			
1913	2	12	6			
				4	14	6
CASH AT BANKERS ON DEC. 31ST, 1913				108	4	0
				£710	0	1

J. A. SMITHIN, *Hon. Treasurer,*
LLOYDS BANK, GLOUCESTER.

I certify that I have examined this Balance Sheet and the Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year to 31st December, 1913, and find the same to be correct.

19th March, 1914. J. J. SIMPSON.

The intelligent enjoyment of a most delightful meeting was very largely due to the excellent programme which had been drawn up by the President of the Council, Canon Bazeley. As there are so many good histories and guides of Warwick and its neighbourhood,[1] and as Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick were visited by the Society in 1887 (see Vol. xii.), it is not necessary to reprint the whole of it, but only those portions which are likely to interest all, and not only those who were able to be present.

WARWICK: ITS CASTLE AND EARLS.

Warwick, J. R. Green thought, was a settlement of the Waerings, a Hwiccan family, and therefore near of kin to the men of Gloucestershire and Worcestershire. It rose into importance early in the tenth century, just a thousand years ago, in the time of Aethelflaed, Lady of the Mercians. Her husband, Aethelred, the Earldorman of Mercia, died in 912. Had Aethelflaed been less brave she would have retired to a convent, but true daughter as she was of a great king, she went on with her husband's work. She strengthened the defences of Mercia on the Welsh marches, then she erected fortresses all along the line of Watling Street to confine the Danes in the district to the east of it, which had been allotted to them by treaty, and lastly, as the Avon and Severn Vale and the line of the Cotteswolds were still accessible by the Fosseway running across Britain from north-east to south-west, she built a burh on the Avon at Warwick to secure the land of the Hwiccas. E. A. Freeman, J. R. Green, and all our Victorian historians have taught us that Aethelflaed's "burhs" were high mounds of earth, surrounded by a ditch and protected by a wooden stockade, with a base court or bailey, encircled by its own ditch, ramparts, and stockading adjoining it. But we have to unlearn all this, for Mr. J. H. Round and other writers of this century have plainly shown that such fortresses are of Norman origin, and that none of them are earlier than the reign of the Confessor. The Saxon type more nearly approached the Roman method of protecting legionary camps. We may conclude, therefore, that Aethelflaed surrounded the homesteads of the Waerings with a bank, ditch, and palisade, and that in later times walls, moats, and gateways were constructed on their site.

At the time of the Norman Conquest Turchil was the chief English local landowner. He refused, all shame to him, to march with Harold

[1] Especially *Highways and Byways in Shakespeare Country*, by the late President of the Society, Archdeacon Hutton. For Guy's Cliff Miss Rotha Clay's *Hermits and Anchorites*, and for the Beauchamp Chapel *Archæological Journal*, lxv; for Coventry, *The Churches of Coventry*, F. W. Woodhouse (G. Bell & Sons), and a *Souvenir of Coventry*, by F. W. Humberstone.

against the invader, and as a reward for his lack of patriotism William allowed him to keep his possessions until his death. Then the king made a motte and bailey at Warwick, and gave them into the keeping of Henry de Newburg, youngest son of Roger de Bellemont, Earl of Mellent, and later on he made him Earl of Warwick and gave him a grant of the stronghold and Turchil's lands.

Warwick was very rich in churches, priories, hospitals, and guildhalls. Besides the collegiate church of St. Mary and the parish church of St. Nicholas, still existing, there were: All Saints in the castle precincts, St. John the Baptist in the market place, St. James over the Westgate, St. Peter over the Eastgate, St. Sepulchre priory church, St. Helen, near the Bridge end, St. Michael at Saltisford, and St. Lawrence at the lower end of West Street. There were also a hostel for the entertainment of strangers where the fine Elizabethan house called St. John's now stands, a hospital for lepers, a house and church of the Black Friars near West Street, and two guilds which had their united hall on the site of Leycester Hospital. As early as the reign of Edward III five of these churches were falling into decay.

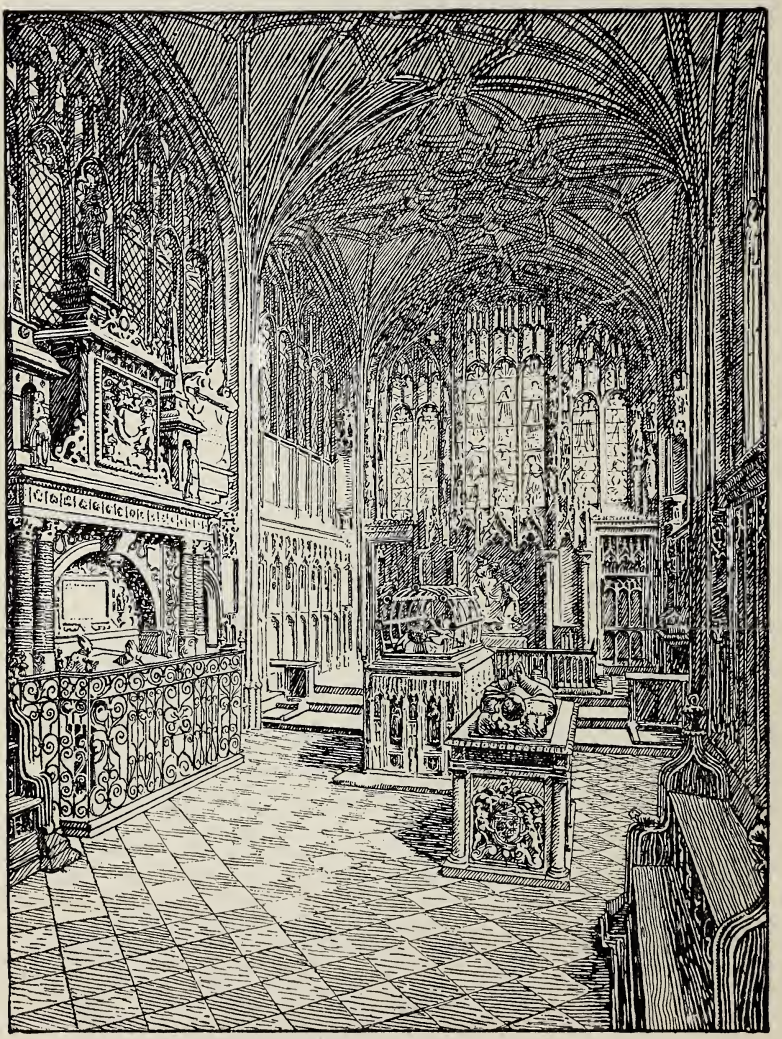
It is rather difficult to understand the status of the governing body of Warwick in the Middle Ages. The town was to a great extent overshadowed by the great lords who dwelt in the castle. But Dugdale refers to an order of Edward I addressed to the mayor and bailiffs, and another of Edward III addressed to the bailiffs only, to pay the expenses of the representatives of the borough in Parliament. This shows that Warwick was self-governed.

It was not until the reign of Henry VIII that Warwick received a royal charter. New charters were granted by Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, Charles II 1664 and 1684, and William and Mary. The corporation possess a mace made in 1652 by Thomas Maundy. The most interesting literary possessions of the corporation are the Black Book of Warwick and the Book of John Fisher, Town Clerk, Bailiff and M.P.

Warwick and its castle have been visited by many kings and queens of England. Henry V was a guest and Edward IV a prisoner. Richard III came here in 1483 and 1484. Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, entertained Elizabeth in 1572 and 1575. The population then was about 2,600.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WARWICK.

We learn from Domesday that a church existed at Warwick before the Norman Conquest. No traces of this remain. Early in the twelfth century Roger de Newburg, the second Earl, rebuilt it, and founded a college of canons. Thomas Beauchamp, eleventh Earl, began to rebuild the church in the latter half of the fourteenth century, but died in 1370 before much was done. His son Thomas completed it in 1394, and laid



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BEAUCHAMP CHAPEL, WARWICK.

his parents beneath a magnificent monument in the middle of the choir. The Earl wears a gorget and shirt of mail over which is a surcoat on which are his arms, *a fess between six crosslets*. His right hand, which is bare, clasps the right hand of his Countess, Katherine Mortimer, who is habited in a close gown with innumerable buttons and an immense bonnet with horse-shoe opening. At the Earl's feet is the Warwick bear, at her's a lamb. The four sides of the tomb are adorned with statuettes of their kinsmen and kinswomen, thirty-six in number. The painted shields which might have enabled us to assign them are obliterated.

The choir, built as we have seen late in the fourteenth century, contains fifteenth-century additions. The vaulted roof is divided into four bays and again by cross ribs. The central bosses bear the arms of Beauchamp, Mortimer, and Ferrers. The flying ribs crossing one another between the windows are most unusual. The piscina and sedilia on the south side, and the arched recess, probably an Easter sepulchre, on the north, are Perpendicular. On the death of Thomas Beauchamp in 1401 and his Countess, Margaret Ferrers, in 1406 a tomb erected to their memory with effigies in brass was placed in the nave.

In 1694 the nave and transepts were destroyed by a great fire which consumed most of the town. Only the brass effigies of the Earl and Countess were saved, and they are now fixed against the east wall of the south transept. The costume is much the same as that of his parents in the choir. The Earl wears a gorget of mail, a pointed helmet, and a surcoat with the Beauchamp arms. The Countess Margaret has flowing hair bound with a fillet, long sleeves, a kirtle charged with her paternal arms, *seven mascles*, and a mantle charged with her husband's arms.

The Beauchamp Memorial Chapel, the finest in the kingdom next to Henry VII's at Westminster, was begun in 1443 by direction of the will of Richard Beauchamp, who died at Rouen in 1439. It was finished in 1464, and cost a sum equivalent to £40,000 of our money. This chapel is on the south side of the choir, and is approached from the south transept by a doorway erected by a Warwick mason in 1704. It is too good not to be a copy of an earlier one.

The Beauchamp Chapel, as a careful examination will show, is not in good repair, the funds at hand for the purpose being altogether inadequate. The east window, although its glass has been much damaged and misplaced, contains a number of interesting statuettes : St. Barbara with her tower, St. Katharine with her wheel, St. Mary Magdalene with her box of ointment, and St. Margaret with her dragon. The others represent angels, soldiers, kings, hermits, and martyrs, bearing instruments of music, swords, sceptres, palmer's staves, palm branches, etc.

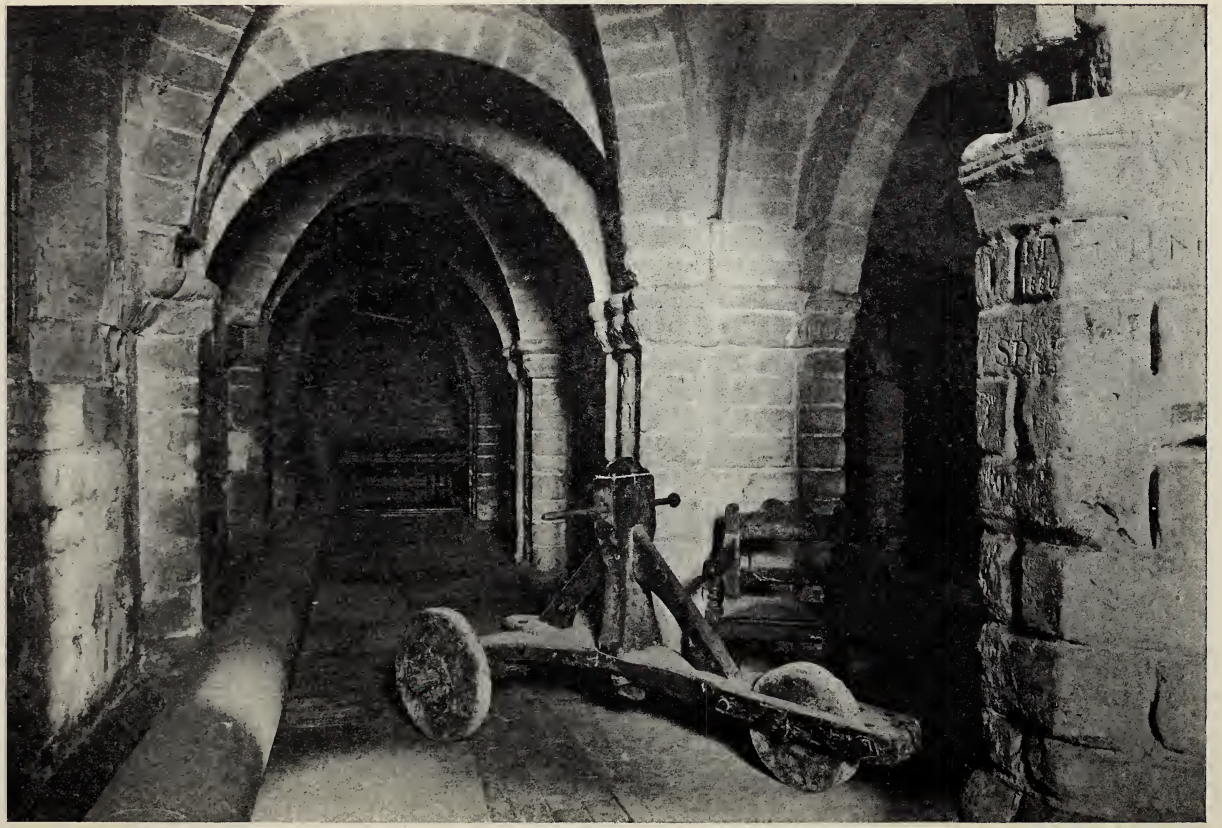
In the head of the arch is the Godhead seated. The window is also rich in heraldry. The arms of Newburg, Mauduit, Beauchamp, Berkeley, Toeny, etc., will all be found here.

In the middle of the chapel is the tomb of Richard Beauchamp, the founder, who died of the plague at Rouen in 1439. The effigy is said to have been cast by A. Austin, of London. The Purbeck marble tomb came from Corfe. The inscriptions, which are interspersed with Warwick badges, describe the Earl as one of the most worshipful knights in the kingdom. His first Countess, Elizabeth Berkeley, was buried at Kingswood. This marriage led to a century of strife between the Lords of Berkeley and the Lords Lisle. The battle at Nibley Green in 1469 was directly an outcome of it. His second Countess, Isabel Despencer, who married two earls both named Richard Beauchamp, and thirdly the king's standard bearer at Crécy, Guy de Brien, lies in a gorgeous tomb in Tewkesbury Abbey,[1] and on the other side of the ambulatory lies her third husband. The Earl's effigy is of brass, and the back as well as the front is carved. Stothard has given four views of this beautiful figure in his *Monumental Effigies of Great Britain.* On the sides of the tomb are fourteen images of the Earl's relatives: Cecily, Duchess of Warwick; Henry, her son; Richard Neville, the king maker, etc.; all men and women who made their mark in the history of our land. All ho d scrolls inscribed **Sit deo laus et gloria: defunctis misericordia** "The hearse above the effigy is formed of five large brass rods fixed in six arched hoops."[2]

The effigy of Ambrose Dudley, "the good Earl of Warwick," lies on a remarkable altar-tomb with many shields of arms. He wears the mantle of the garter, etc. His hands are raised in prayer, and at his feet is the Warwick bear. The shields give his three marriages, Dudley, *or, a lion rampant tail forked vert,* impaling (1) Whorwood, (2) Talboys, and (3) Russell. At the east end is a large shield with sixteen quarterings. Any who love the study of heraldry will find plenty to interest and instruct them in this chapel. Historians will find the Earl's life recorded in his effigy. He died in 1589.

The tomb of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester and would-be consort of Queen Elizabeth, is not of any special interest. The ornamentation when compared with that of the Beauchamp tombs is tawdry and debased. His was a strange career. His good looks made him attractive and his lack of principle dangerous to women. At one time Elizabeth would have married him to Mary Queen of Scots, and at another it seemed as though she would have taken him herself. He ill-treated all

[1] See *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxv., p. 38.
[2] John Gough Nichols.



TWELFTH CENTURY CRYPT, ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WARWICK.

(Kindly lent by the British Archæological Association.)

the three women he is said to have married, and the little boy, whose monument is hard by his parents', was "taken from this transitory unto the everlasting life" at the age of four, perhaps because they were unworthy of him. "Impe," by the way, had no bad meaning in Elizabethan times. It meant a shoot or scion, then an offspring. Hence "a lad of life, and imp of fame." Shakespeare had perhaps seen this effigy and read the inscription.

There is also a tablet to Lady Katharine Leveson, daughter of Sir Robert Dudley and grand-daughter of the Earl and Lady Sheffield, who should have been his second wife. Her mother was the good Alice Leigh, created Duchess Dudley in her own right by Charles I in 1645, long after her good-for-nothing husband had deserted her. I believe there is still a fund, given by Lady Katharine, to maintain the chapel and its monuments.

There are other parts of St. Mary's Church which should be visited. Between the Beauchamp Chapel and the choir is a chantry chapel with fantraceried roof and a remarkable wooden piscina. On the north side of the choir is a lobby and a vestry, both of interest. Below the choir is a twelfth-century crypt, the only part of the Newburg church that remains. This is divided by an arcade of four piers, the three western being Norman and the easternmost late Decorated, probably the earliest part of Earl Thomas' restoration. We shall notice the ducking stool and remember the one like it we saw at Leominster in 1904. [1]

The nave, tower, and the larger portions of the transepts were rebuilt in Queen Anne's reign after the fire of 1694. The designer was Sir William Wilson, who built Nottingham Castle, and a very fine and remarkable work it is. Of course, in the "Gothic" revival of the nineteenth century no praise could be found for such a mixture of classic and mediæval architecture, but there has been a reaction from this bigotry, and we can venture in the twentieth century to rejoice in the marvellous ingenuity of Wren and his followers.

WARWICK CASTLE.

I have shown that Warwick Castle is of Norman not of Saxon origin. William I probably ordered its construction in 1068 on his march from Exeter to crush the northern rebellion. It was of the usual early Norman type, a high mound thrown up from a surrounding ditch or moat and defended by palisades, and it had attached to it a base court or bailey (*ballium*) having its own ditch, rampart, and palisade. In the next century the Newburgs cased the mound with stone, constructing what is called a shell keep, and crowned the rampart with a stone wall instead

[1] See *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxvii., p. 43.

of a palisade. We have a noble example of a shell keep at Berkeley, and we shall see another at Kenilworth fairly intact. This stone casing has been removed at Warwick; perhaps it was destroyed by Sir John Giffard of Brimpsfield when he took the castle and captured its possessor in the reign of Henry III.

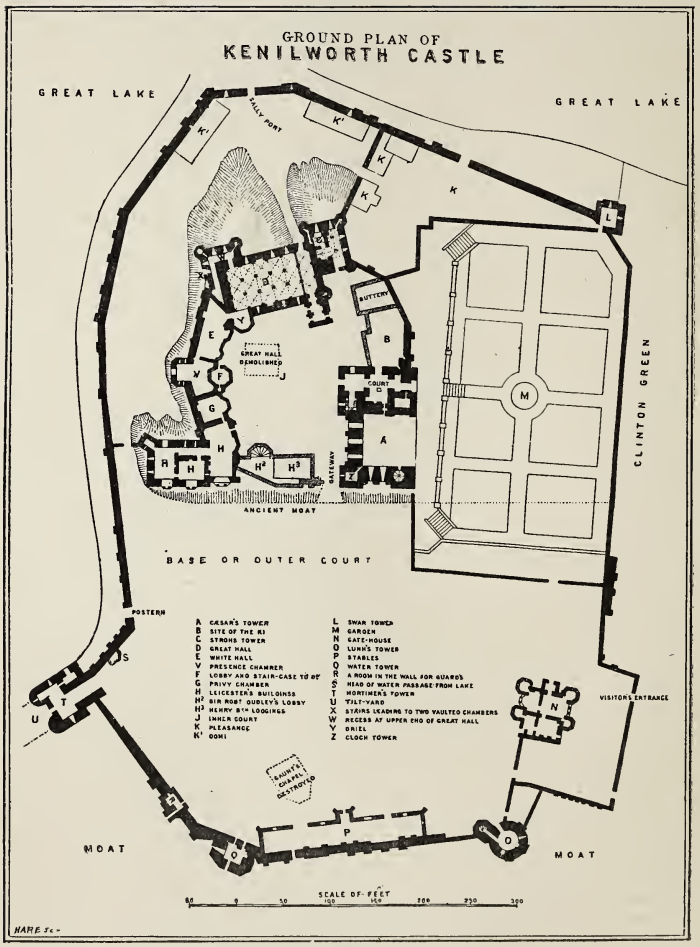
The present buildings date from the reigns of Edward I and II onwards, but the Norman plan is unaltered, and is much the same as that of Berkeley. We enter the castle by a gateway with two flanking octagonal towers, built in 1800.

Then we pass, by a road cut in the solid rock, to an open space called the vineyard, from whence we have a fine view of the castle. On our right is Guy's Tower, finished in 1394. It is polygonal and very lofty, with a machicolated parapet through which melted lead, etc., could be poured down on the heads of besiegers. On the left is Cæsar's Tower, somewhat earlier, also polygonal and machicolated, with a circular embattled turret. This tower is built on the solid rock, and therefore could not be undermined. These two towers flank the curtain and gate-house. Before entering we pass through the barbican, an outer defence, consisting at Warwick of a narrow passage between two high walls. This would confine the assailants, and prevent a rush of many men together against the gate-house. The portcullis still remains intact. The gate-house, barbican, and the earlier parts of the domestic buildings are the work of the first Thomas Beauchamp, who died in 1369. The towers are the work of his son Thomas, who died in 1401. On passing through the gate-house we find ourselves in the inner court with the main buildings on the left, and on the right Clarence's Tower, built by the Duke George, brother of Edward IV, *c.* 1475, and the Bear Tower, attributed to Richard III, *c.* 1480. The Norman mound in front is covered with shrubs and the shell is gone. In the days of our Norman and Angevin kings the owners of castles and their families occupied the keep as the strongest part and the least likely to fall into an enemy's hands. As years rolled on, and England became more peaceful and its nobles more luxurious, the rougher quarters of their ancestors were forsaken for more comfortable and commodious rooms built against the wall of the inner court, preferably where a precipice or artificial scarping made it fairly safe from a foeman's attack. Castles built in the Tudor period like Raglan, Sudeley and Thornbury had very little military strength, and were more fitted for a life of ease and splendour than war. The civil wars of the Roses and Stuarts were marked by battles in the open field rather than by sieges of castles, because few could be held against artillery. Cromwell's soldiers made ruins of many a splendid home that called itself a castle, but more from the love of destruction or

LEYCESTER HOSPITAL.

(Kindly lent by the British Archæological Association.)

SOUTH.



NORTH.

GROUND PLAN OF KENILWORTH CASTLE.

Kindly lent by Proprietor of "Leamington Spa Courier."

antipathy to the royalist owners than from any fear of its being used seriously against the liberty of the nation. A great deal of the later work at Warwick Castle was done by Sir Fulke Greville in the time of James I, and again by his descendant, George Greville, at the close of the eighteenth century. This family has retained possession of the castle for three hundred years. The title of Earl of Warwick was borne by some seven members of the Rich Family from 1618 to 1759, when it became extinct. Then it was renewed in the person of Francis Greville, Earl Brooke, and his descendant, F. R. C. Guy Greville, still bears it.

It will be of interest to give a sketch pedigree of the earlier Earls of Warwick and the Viscounts Lisle, with very brief notices of their public services, marriage, and place of burial, ignoring the Saxon earls and beginning with the Norman Conquest and the Newburgs (see pages 34 and 35).

LEYCESTER HOSPITAL.[1]

KENILWORTH CASTLE.[2]

Kenilworth (Kenelm's or Kenulph's worth) at the time of the great survey belonged to the Manor of Stoneleigh (Stanlei), and was in two parts : Opton, held of the king by Albert the Clerk, and Chineworde, held by Richard the Forester. Henry I granted both parts to Geoffrey de Clinton before 1122, about which year Geoffrey founded the Augustinian priory of Kenilworth. Remains of this monastery may still be seen near the parish church. Dugdale says that Geoffrey built the castle. He probably constructed a mound and bailey on the site of the present keep and inner ward, and protected them with the moat which may be traced on all sides. His son Geoffrey cased the mound and built the shell keep which we see at the present day, with some later improvements and additions. Geoffrey II acquired ten knights' fees in Warwickshire by marriage with Agnes, daughter of Roger de Newburg, Earl of Warwick. Henry II obtained a lease of de Clinton's Castle, and he and his sons Richard I and John greatly strengthened it. From the time of King John the de Clintons appear to have had no interest in the castle. John paid many visits to Kenilworth, and spent large sums of money there. He probably built Lunn's Tower on the north-west of the outer ward.

Henry III (1216–1272) also was a frequent occupant of the castle, and

[1] For full description see *Trans. B. & G. Arch. Soc.*. vol. xii., p. 214.

[2] For a full account see *Mediæval Military Architecture in England*, vol. ii., pp. 130–53, and *Military Architecture in England during the Middle Ages*, by A. H. Thompson (Froude, 1912).

EARLS OF WARWICK.

HENRY DE NEWBURG=Margaret, d. of Retrode, Earl of Perch.
1st Earl of Warwick after the Conquest. Made a park at Wedgenock and founded Warwick Priory. d. 1123.

ROGER NEWBURG=Gundred, d. of W. Earl Warrene.
Conquered Gower in S. Wales. Founded the Collegiate Church of St. Mary at Warwick, St. Michael's Leper Hospital, and a Preceptory of the Templars. d. 1153.

WILLIAM NEWBURG=Maud Percy.
or his son founded St. John's and St. Thomas' Hospitals. d. in the Holy Land, 1184, s.p.

WALERAN=Alice, d. of Robert Harcourt.
d. 1205.

HENRY=Margaret, d. of Henry d'Oily.
Supported King John. d. 1229.

William Mauduit=Alice.
d. 1269.

THOMAS=Ela, d. of W. Longespé, Earl of Salisbury.
d. 1242, s.p. Buried in the choir of St. Mary's, Warwick. Monument destroyed.

John de Plessets=Margery held Hatherop and Chedworth, Co. Glos.
Buried at Missenden 1262, s.p. d. 1300. Buried at Oseney.

WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP=Isabel Mauduit.
Baron of Elmley. d. 1269. Buried at Worcester.

William Mauduit=Alice, daughter of Gilbert de Sagrave.
Taken prisoner by John Giffard, and his Castle of Warwick destroyed. d. 1267. Buried at Westminster.

WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP=Matilda, d. of John Fitz Geoffrey.
Fought under Edward I in Wales and Scotland. d. 1298. Buried in Worcester Cathedral.

GUY BEAUCHAMP=Alice, d. of Ralph de Toeny.
Fought at Falkirk. d. 1316. Buried at Bordesly.

THOMAS BEAUCHAMP=Katherine, d. of Roger Mortimer.
Earl Marshal of England. died in France, 1370. Buried in choir of St. Mary's, Warwick. Monument. d. 1369. Buried in St. Mary's.

THOMAS BEAUCHAMP=Margaret, d. of William de Ferrers, Lord of Groby.
built Guy's Tower. d. 1401. Buried with Countess in nave of St. Mary's Church. Brass effigies remaining. d. 1406.

Elizabeth, d. & h. of Thomas, 10th Lord Berkeley. d. 1422. Buried at Kingswood. Ancestress of Talbots, Dudleys and Viscounts Lisle. =RICHARD BEAUCHAMP=Isabel, d. & h. of Thomas Despencer and widow of Richard Beauchamp. Earl of Worcester.
Regent of France. Died at Rouen, 1439. rebuilt chapel at Guy's Cliffe, and left directions in his will to build the Beauchamp Chapel. d. 1439. Buried at Tewkesbury.

A B

B

- Henry Beauchamp, "King of the Isle of Wight," d. 1449. Buried at Tewkesbury. = Cecily, d. of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury.
  - Anne Beauchamp, d. 1449, s.p. Buried at Reading.
- Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury. Slain at Barnet, 1471. Buried at Bisham. = Anne.
  - George, Duke of Clarence. D. 1477. Buried with his Duchess at Tewkesbury. = Isabel.
    - Edward Plantagenet, Beheaded 1499. s.p.
    - Richard de la Pole = Margaret, Countess of Salisbury. Executed 1541. Monumental Chapel at Christchurch, Hants.
      - Cardinal Pole.
  - Edward, Prince of Wales. Slain and buried at Tewkesbury, 1471. = Anne = Richard III. d. 1485.

VISCOUNTS LISLE.

A

1396898

- John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. Slain at Chastillon, 1453. = Margaret Beauchamp, d. & h. of Richard Beauchamp and Elizabeth Berkeley.
  - John Talbot, Viscount Lisle. Slain at Chastillon, 1453. = Joan, d. of Thos. Cheddar.
    - Thomas Talbot, Slain at Nibley Green, Gloucestershire, 1469. = Margaret, d. of W. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
    - Sir Edward Grey, Viscount Lisle. = Elizabeth Talbot.
      - Edmund Dudley, Executed 1510. = Elizabeth Grey.
        - John Dudley, Viscount Lisle, Earl of Warwick. Duke of Northumberland. Executed 1540. = Jane, d. & h. of Sir Edward Guilford.
          - 3 Wives = Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick. d. 1589, s.p. Buried in Beauchamp Chapel.
          - Amy Robsart, d. 1560. Buried in St. Mary's, Oxford. = Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Founder of Leycester Hospital. d. 1588. Buried in Beauchamp Chapel.
            - Robert Dudley, d. in infancy. Buried in Beauchamp Chapel.
            - Sir Robert Sidney, d. 1626. Viscount Lisle. Buried at Penshurst. = Barbara Gamage.
            - Sir Philip Sidney. d. 1586.
          - Lettice, d. of Sir F. Knolles and Countess of Essex. = Sir Henry Sidney, Lord President of Wales. d. 1586 = Mary

there are entries in the rolls relating to the construction of a chapel, the rebuilding of a tower, and the repair of the pool banks.

It was no doubt during his reign that the marshes on the west and south were turned into a great lake by the construction of a great causeway which dammed up the Inch and another brook. In 1243 Simon de Montfort, the patriot Earl of Leicester, was made governor of the castle, and in 1247 his Countess Alianor, the king's sister, was made custodian for life. In 1254 the Earl and Countess had a grant from the king of the castle for their lives. Here for five years Simon and his wife lived in peace with their five sons. In 1263 civil war broke out between the discontented barons and the king. In 1264 Henry's defeat at Lewes gave the kingdom and the king into the hands of Earl Simon, as leader of the barons. In 1265 the Battle of Evesham and Simon's death reversed all this. In 1266 the Castle of Kenilworth was besieged for six months, and only fell at last into the hands of the king and Prince Edward because the garrison's provisions gave out. Henry granted the castle and earldom of Leicester to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and until the reign of Elizabeth it formed part of the possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster, whether in private hands or in the king's.

In 1274 a great tournament was held at Kenilworth on the causeway, and Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, greatly distinguished himself.

On the death of Edward III, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, took up his abode at Kenilworth, and greatly improved the castle as a residence. The great banqueting hall, the finest fourteenth-century hall in the kingdom next to Westminster Hall, and the other buildings on the north-west, west and south-west of the inner court probably belong to his time. On his death his son Henry succeeded him as Duke of Lancaster, and when he became king as Henry IV Kenilworth became Crown property. So it remained till the reign of Elizabeth. Henry VIII constructed a block of buildings on the south side of the inner ward, which have now disappeared. In 1563 Elizabeth granted Kenilworth to her favourite, Robert Dudley, and in 1564 created him Earl of Leicester. All the Tudor additions at the south-west angle of the inner ward were built by him. Dudley's first wife was the unhappy Amy Robsart, whom he is thought to have murdered at Cumnor about 1560. It is many years since I read Sir Walter Scott's *Kenilworth*, but I know that much that this great magician has written must be taken *cum grano salis*. In 1573 Dudley is said to have married secretly Lady Sheffield, by whom he had a son, afterwards Sir Robert Dudley. In 1578 he married Lettice Knollys, not without a suspicion of his having poisoned her former husband, the Earl of Essex. They had one poor little deformed son, "the noble impe," who was laid to rest in the Beauchamp Chapel at the

age of four. In 1588 Dudley died at Cornbury, it is said, of poison. His brother Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, held Kenilworth for a year only. He died in 1589. Sir Robert Dudley claimed the title of Earl of Leicester and his father's possessions, but his claim was never publicly acknowledged. James I compelled him to sell his rights, such as they were, to Prince Henry, and then sent him out of the kingdom. He married Alice Leigh, repudiated her in 1605, married another lady, and was made a Duke of the Holy Roman Empire. Alice, Lady Dudley, was made a Duchess in her own right by Charles I, and died in the odour of sanctity. In 1620 Charles I granted a lease of Kenilworth Castle to Carey, Earl of Monmouth. It was taken by Colonel Hawkesworth, and held by the Parliament soldiers whilst Cromwell was in power. Much of the destruction to the buildings was done at that time. Charles II granted it to Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, through whom it has descended to the present owner, Lord Clarendon. I gladly take this opportunity of acknowledging with gratitude his lordship's courtesy in allowing the Society to visit the castle without the usual fee.

The castle consists of an outer and inner ward, surrounded on all sides by ditches, walls, and towers. Early in the thirteenth century a marsh on the west and south was converted into a lake by the construction of a dam, much as at Caerphilly, which we visited in 1908.[1] To defend this a great outwork was constructed on the south, which bore the name of the Brayz. The ground was scarped into the shape of a crescent, and along its front a bank was raised 20 feet high with four mounds or turrets called cavaliers. In front of this bank was a ditch 49 feet deep and 100 feet broad. On the north side of the bank where it rested on the lake additional defences and a drawbridge defended by gate-houses were constructed. It was from this point that Queen Elizabeth approached the castle in 1575. Proceeding along the dam or causeway, she would have passed Mortimer's Tower at its northern end, and have entered the great outer ward. It would add greatly to the interest of a visit if this entrance to the castle could be restored, but at present there is a great cutting in the causeway which would have to be bridged over. This gap was made in the days of the Commonwealth to convert the lake into meadows. As it is, we shall enter on the north side of the outer ward near Leicester's Gate-house, the only part of the castle now occupied. This was built in 1570. Proceeding to the right, we reach the keep known as Cæsar's or Clinton's Tower, measuring 58 feet from north to south, 87 feet from east to west, and 80 feet in height. The angles are capped by four turrets, which are broken down to the level of the curtain.

[1] See *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxxi., p. 23, and Programme of Cardiff Meeting.

The entrance to the inner ward was to the south of the keep. On the west side of the keep was a fine building or annexe, as at Berkeley, consisting originally of a rectangular tower of two stages, which encloses a staircase leading to the first floor of the keep. The west wall has been taken down to the plinth, but the side walls remain. The annexe was considerably altered late in the fourteenth century, and again in Queen Elizabeth's time, as the south front bears the date 1575.

To the west of the fore-building were kitchens, butteries, and other domestic offices, built by John of Gaunt.

In the north-west angle is the "Strong Tower," which Sir Walter Scott calls "Mervyn's Bower." It is of three stages, each vaulted and groined. From the summit there is a fine view of the garden on the north, the plaisance far away to the west, and the swan tower covered with ivy at the north-west angle of the garden. Nearly all the west side of the inner ward is occupied by the great hall, which had a vaulted cellar or storeroom below it. Its dimensions are 99 feet by 45 feet. South of the hall, beyond the south or dais end, were the drawing-rooms and other private apartments. Of the "white hall" next to them and the "presence chamber" an oriel window alone remains. A garde robe tower projects from the south curtain. Next to this were Leicester's Buildings, which probably replaced a Norman tower, Sir Robert Dudley's lobby and Henry VIII's lodgings, completely destroyed. On the east curtain of the outer ward are, next to the great gateway called Leicester's Gateway, Lunn's Tower attributed to King John, a great barn, (?) a chapel, and the Water Tower. On the south-east between the Water Tower and Mortimer's Gate-house are the remains of the warder's tower.

THE RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL HISTORY OF COVENTRY.

BY MISS M. DORMER HARRIS.

The English Chronicle relates that in 1016 Canute came with his army of Danes into Mercia, and ravaged and burnt all they could come at in Warwickshire. Dugdale tells us that at this time was slain a nun called Osburgh, who became the local saint, and was commemorated in the dedication of the great church of the Benedictine monastery, founded by Leofric and the far-famed Godiva. The wealth of this church was often referred to by the chroniclers, and Bishop Limesay, who about 1102 transferred his see from Chester to Coventry, is said to have scraped off silver to the value of 500 marks from a single beam. About 1190 the monks of this convent had a quarrel with their bishop, and broke his head with a crucifix. Is it to be wondered at that he expelled them from

their monastery, and put secular canons in their room? In 1198, after his death, the monks were restored. As a result of a long feud between the priory and the townspeople, the latter were accused of attempting to destroy the prior by necromancy.

Two parliaments were held in the priory buildings, one in 1404, called by the lawyers "the unlearned," because they themselves took no part in it, and the other in 1459, called by the Yorkists "the diabolical," because many of them were attainted at it and their estates confiscated. In 1459 the lords held their sessions in the chapter house. It is said that the prior attended parliament as a mitred abbot.

This religious house, though wealthy and high esteemed, has left few records behind. Many princes lodged there, notably Henry VI in 1451. The last to do so was the Princess Mary in 1526. At the Dissolution the church and monastic buildings were almost completely destroyed. The prior was granted a pension of £133 6s. 8d., equal to £2,500 in the present day.

Of the lesser monastic houses the Grey Friars was founded in 1234. The steeple of the monastic church alone remains, the lowest of the far-famed three Coventry spires. The modern church of Christ Church has been attached to it. The cloister, dormitory, and other remains of the White Friars or Carmelites have been incorporated in the Workhouse. The Grey Friars are said to have taken part in the Corpus Christi mystery plays for which Coventry was so famous, but it is more likely they were performed and maintained by the craftsmen of the Coventry guilds. The mayor and corporation did their best to save the priory and friars' churches from destruction at the time of the Dissolution, but their efforts were in vain.

The Charterhouse, founded in 1381, and the Spon Lazar House of the twelfth century, lay outside the city walls.

The Lollards were in force in Coventry throughout the fifteenth century. In 1511 and again in Mary's reign several of them were burnt in the Little Park.

It used to be said Coventry derived its name from an early monastic house established here, but that derivation is discredited; the final syllable points to a sacred tree, where perhaps the territorial hundred or wapentake was held. Many legends besides that of Godiva's famous ride have grown up in the course of time. It was the birthplace, they say, of St. George, our patron saint, and the elephant in the city arms represents the dragon's foe. Ten days after Easter a play was performed called the Hox Tuesday Play, supposed to celebrate a defeat or massacre of the Danes. The pageants or mystery plays of Coventry became very celebrated, and amongst the crowned heads who witnessed them were

Margaret of Anjou, Richard III, Henry VII, Elizabeth of York, and Queen Elizabeth.

The secular importance of the town is due, perhaps, to its central position in England on the high road from London to the north-west, the growth of its woollen industry, the power of its guilds, and its extensive fortifications. It rose to the greatest height of importance between 1350 and 1450, when the principal buildings, still remaining, and the city walls were constructed.

Leofric, Earl of Mercia, a valiant supporter of Edward the Confessor against the tyranny of Godwin and his sons, seems to have given half the town to the priory which he and his "Lady" founded. From this time there were two great manors, the earl's half and the prior's half, represented for centuries by the two parishes of St. Michael and Holy Trinity. As was natural, there were frequent troubles between the rival powers, and disputes about market rights, etc. After the Norman Conquest Ranulph, Earl of Chester, was the lord of Coventry, and gave the citizens a charter of freedom. In 1327 the Manor of Cheylesmore, to which the earl's half of Coventry was attached, came into the possession of Isabella, Edward II's queen. Later on it reverted to the Prince of Wales for the time being, and Coventry was called the Prince's Chamber. Coventry in the Civil Wars was at one time Lancastrian, at another Yorkist. It supported Warwick, the King-maker, against Edward IV, and in consequence the king confiscated the city's charter.

The suppression of the trade guilds in 1547 seriously injured the city, and the later Tudor and Stuart periods were marked by municipal and commercial decay. The rise and progress of the bicycle and motor manufacture in our times have restored the city to much of its mediæval importance.

Like Gloucester, Coventry refused to admit Charles I, and although the citizens celebrated the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 with bonfires and feasts, and gave a present of gold to Charles II, he ordered their walls to be destroyed as a punishment for their disloyalty, just as he took away the gates of Gloucester and gave them to Worcester.

The streets of Coventry are full of black and white half-timbered houses. In one of the windows of the King's Head Hotel is a figure of Peeping Tom in armour of Henry VII's time.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, ETC., BABLAKE.[1]

[1] See paper by Mr. Humberstone in this volume.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

This served as the parochial church for the prior's half of Coventry. It consists of nave and chancel with aisles and chapels on the north side, transepts, north porch, and central tower and spire. There is a crypt under the north aisle of the chancel. The church is first mentioned in 1259–60. In 1391, the chancel being "ruinated," had to be rebuilt. There were many altars connected with chantries and guilds before the Reformation. The nave has a fourteenth-century arcade of four bays, the clerestory is later. The vaulted porch belongs to the thirteenth century, and has shafts and capitals with beautiful conventional foliage, and two parvises or upper chambers.

On the east side of the porch is St. Thomas's Chapel, with a beautiful Early Decorated double arch. On the west is the fourteenth-century archdeacon's chapel or consistory court. There are fragments of old glass in the middle window on the north side, some belonging to the "Godiva window," which existed as a whole till the eighteenth-century restorations. There are several stone coffins, one a child's, and a fifteenth-century tomb. The fifteenth-century pulpit and eagle, the Elizabethan alms-box, and the remains of a Doom wall-painting over the chancel arch should be noticed. The roof of the nave is panelled, and has figures of angels supporting shields with emblems of the Passion. The south transept, formerly the Jesus Chapel, had a vaulted passage on the ground floor. This was removed in 1834. A piscina high up in the wall shows the height of the original floor. The clergy vestry has a fine oak roof with the royal arms over the fireplace.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

St. Michael's, the parochial church of the earl's half, first mentioned in Stephen's reign, is traditionally said to have been built by the merchant family of Botoner. On Michaelmas Day, 1451, Henry VI attended Mass here, probably on the church's completion. It is now the pro-cathedral of the intended new Warwickshire diocese.

The church consists of a nave and chancel with aisles and chapels, an apsidal east end with exterior sacristy, a crypt, north and south porches, and a western tower with spire.

The trefoil-headed arch of the south porch, built about 1300, is the earliest part of the building. The tower and chancel seem to be late fourteenth century, and the nave belongs to the second quarter of the fifteenth century.[1] The tower is in line with the choir, which inclines to the north, but not with the nave.

[1] Woodhouse, *Churches of Coventry*, p. 42.

The nine-storied steeple is one of the finest examples of the florid Perpendicular style in England. It is 298 feet high. The decoration is concentrated on those parts most easily seen, the upper stories of the tower and the lantern[1]. Flying butresses connect the octagon with the pinnacles of the tower. The groining should be viewed from the interior of the church.

Part of the nave has four aisles, two on each side, making its width abnormal. The outer aisles were devoted to craft chapels, the Dyers' (now the baptistry) and the Cappers' on the south, and the Girdlers' (note the piscina) on the north. The south aisle of the chancel was the Mercers' chapel, the north, or lady chapel, the Drapers'. There were eleven altars. The nave is of six bays. The clerestory windows, which contain fragments of ancient glass, have their mullions prolonged to form panels. At the west end is a fragment of the eighteenth-century organ case with the Prince of Wales' feathers and cherubs' heads. At the west end of the north aisle is a sixteenth-century alabaster tomb to Julines Nethermill, and near it is a font with a shield bearing a merchant's mark. The tomb of Sir Thomas Berkeley is near the north porch.

On the tie-beams, between the rood-piers, are traces of an ancient Latin hymn on the nine orders of angels.

The two outer windows of the apse contain fragments of ancient glass, showing the cherubim on wheels, the Last Judgment, and the kiss of Judas.

In the south aisle of the chancel (Mercers' Chapel) are several tombs—"Wade's" tomb, showing the transition between Gothic and Renaissance work, and Dame Swillington's with her two husbands. Sir Ralph Swillington, recorder, is in official dress.

Near by is a figure of St. Michael, brought from the exterior of the tower after the recent restoration.

A screen, made of fragments, divides the lady chapel from the north aisle. There are interesting misericords, showing men bat-fowling and thrashing, and a shepherd piping. Others illustrate the chaining of Satan, the Last Judgment, the Tree of Jesse, and the Dance of Death.

There is a seventeenth-century communion table.

THE CATHEDRAL.

On the north side of Trinity Church are a few bases of thirteenth-century pillars and the inner part of a west front. This was the priory church founded by Leofric, which for a century from 1095 served as a cathedral for Mercia.

[1] Bond, *English Architecture*, p. 633.

ST. MARY HALL.

St. Mary Hall, one of the most beautiful and perfect specimens of a mediæval town house in England, consists of a hall and crypt of five bays, kitchen, lobby, and other rooms, arranged round a courtyard. The kitchen, probably the hall of an older early fourteenth-century building, contains fireplaces (restored), spits, pot-hooks, and recesses for the turnspit to stand in. A louvre in the roof lets out the smoke. Here are the old whipping-post, and a figure of Henry VI from the market cross.

The great hall, used for five hundred years for municipal business, has a dais, oriel, minstrel gallery, over which hangs the civic armour, north window filled with fifteenth-century glass, and a tapestry-hanging of the early sixteenth century. Doors at the south end communicate with smaller chambers and the staircase leading to the kitchen. The buttery, a separate building, has been taken down. The hall floor was formerly tiled, its walls wainscoted, and the windows filled with old glass.

The north window has nine lights filled with effigies of kings, in surcotes, Henry VI occupying the central position. Others are William I lettered underneath *Conquestor*, Richard I (*Conquestor*), Henry III, Henry IV (*Rex magnanimus Henricus quartus*), Henry V (*Rex egregius Henricus quintus*), Arthur, Constantine (*Constantinus Anglicus, Imperator Christianissimus*). Above are the coats of arms of Edward I, Henry VI (France modern), Edward III (France ancient), Constantine, Ethelred, the City of Coventry (*party per pale gu. and vert., an elephant bearing a castle or*), the Earls of Hereford, Cornwall, and Lancaster, the Duke of Normandy, the kingdom of the East Angles, the Kings of Man, the city of London, King Alfred, the Duke of Aquitaine, the city of York, Earl Leofric (*or, an eagle displayed, sa.*). This last, with tinctures reversed, is also the coat of arms of Coventry Priory.

The tapestry, of Flemish work, is in two tiers, each of three divisions. It was evidently designed to fill this place, as its divisions follow the lines of the mullions of the window above. It represents a kneeling king and queen with their respective courtiers and ladies adoring the Virgin, surrounded by the Apostles, and a seated figure—originally perhaps representing God the Father, or Christ enthroned—now a poor substitution symbolical of Justice, surrounded by angels bearing symbols of the Passion. Above the kings' group are male saints in the following order: St. John the Baptist, St. Thomas, St. Adrian, St. Peter, St. George, St. Andrew, St. Bartholomew, St. Simon, St. Thaddeus. Above the queens' group are St. Catherine, St. Barbara, St. Dorothea, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Margaret, St. Agnes, St. Gertrude of Nivelles (notice the mice on her shoulder), St. Anne, St. Apollonia.

The king kneels at a *prie-Dieu* on which is a missal, beside him is an arched crown. Behind him kneels a cardinal in red robes. The queen has a head embroidered with pearls, and a fleur-de-lis crown. Her dress is yellow, with large sleeves lined with ermine.

Traditionally the group represents Henry VI and Margaret of Anjou, but the monarchs contemporary with the weaving of the tapestry would be Henry VII and Elizabeth of York. In all probability the subject commemorates the admission of a king and queen into the ranks of the Trinity Guild.

There are old tiles in the floor of the oriel, and fragments of old glass in the window.

There is a fine collection of armour. The large helmet over the central figure, traditionally "the Black Prince's helmet," is a sallade of the time of the Wars of the Roses.

The roof is oak of the fifteenth century, as the centre of each beam is the figure of an angel playing on an instrument of music.

In the mayoress' parlour is the ancient oak chair of state, which appears to have been sawn away, perhaps from some stalls in a church. The arms of the city—the elephant—surmount one corner. On one side is a carving of the Virgin and Child.

This room contains a fine picture (dated 1573) by Antonio Moro, of a lady unknown, probably from the Spanish Netherlands.

The chamber at the south end of the great hall has recently been wainscoted with Jacobean carving brought from a house in Earl Street.

The muniment room (ground floor) contains charters, letters, and volumes of supreme interest. The date of the oldest charter is about 1180.

FORD'S HOSPITAL.

Ford's Hospital, which has a beautiful frontage and quadrangle of timber-work, was founded as an almshouse by William Ford in 1529. The windows are of nine and six lights, with diamond panes and carved headings. The upper story, with overhangings, is gabled, and has carved barge-boards and hip-knobs. The front is decorated with panel work and pilasters carved out of the beams. The inner court is oblong, with stories also overhanging, and at the end is a gable. [1]

PALACE YARD.

Palace Yard was the house of the Hopkins' family, who, in 1605, entertained Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia; in 1687 King James II; and in 1688, Princess, afterwards Queen, Anne. It is a fine timber quadrangle with ornamental lead work, and the banqueting-hall has a plaster ceiling of the early eighteenth century.

[1] See Ribton Turner, *Shakespeare's Land*, p. 129.

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FORD'S HOSPITAL, COVENTRY.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.[1]

BY W. S. BRASSINGTON, F.S.A.

Stratford-upon-Avon appears three centuries before the Norman Conquest as a place of some importance in Warwickshire. The name indicates great antiquity, probably pre-Roman, although no Roman remains of any importance have been found here. The river gravel, however, yields abundant evidence of ancient habitation. In the gravel pit at the corner of Loxley Lane a primitive hearth was found by the writer, the remains include stones used for heating, fragments of pottery, baked earth, and the bones of the horse and the ox. A bone needle was found near the site of the hearth, and stone loom-weights have been dug up at Rowley on the opposite side of the river.

The earliest charters give the name as follows: In 691 A.D. Æt-stretfordæ, in 714 A.D. Straetforda, in 781 A.D. Stretforda, in 845 A.D. Ufera (upper) Stret Ford, and so on to our modern spelling. There is reason to think that Egwin (died *c.* 716), one of the early bishops of Worcester, who was at first abbot of Fladbury, exchanged that monastery for Stratford shortly before he became bishop. About a century after Egwin's time Stratford was annexed to the Bishopric of Worcester, but after the year 872 A.D., when Bishop Werfyrd granted land at Nuthurst and other places with reversion to the monks of Stratford, little is known of the history of the monastery, although it is said to have been pillaged by the Danes.

Domesday Book records that Stratford belonged to the church of Worcester, that there was a mill, that a thousand eels per annum had to be paid as a tribute to Worcester monastery, and that there were twenty-one villani with a priest in the town. Probably this last statement indicates that a church had been built here. The fortunes of Stratford were closely associated with the monastery of Worcester down to the time of Henry VIII.

The bishops received from the kings various privileges, such as charters for markets and fairs, and under ecclesiastical rule the town appears to have prospered and the people to have increased in number.

An important family, apparently descendants of Hugh de Hatton, took their name from the town, and in the fourteenth century one of these, a certain John de Stratford, became Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chancellor of England.

Long before that time there had been guilds in Stratford-upon-Avon. The mandate granted by Godfrey Gifford, Bishop of Worcester, for the foundation of the "Guild of the Holy Cross," is dated July 10th, 1269,

[1] See *Trans. B. & G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xii., p. 205, Stratford-upon-Avon Meeting, for a full account of the church and guild chapel.

and in it Master Robert de Stratford is mentioned as the chief member. Gradually this guild absorbed other guilds, and its members continued to direct the affairs of the town until the Dissolution in 1548, when the whole of the guild property passed to the Crown.

King Edward VI granted a new charter to the town on June 20th, 1553, creating a corporation and endowing it with the property of the guild, out of the revenue whereof a free Grammar School for the education of boys and youths was to be maintained, also an almshouse for twenty-four old people, The old Stone Bridge over the Avon was to be kept in repair.

The possessions of the church, which through the munificence of the de Stratfords had become collegiate, passed to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland.

These lands were then handed to the king, but by another exchange came back to the duke in four years' time. Upon his execution, in 1553, the Manor of Stratford was confiscated to the Crown, but afterwards granted to the duchess for life, and in the early part of Elizabeth's reign it was granted to Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick. In 1596 Edward Greville was lord of the manor; it passed from him to James I, and continued as Crown property until Charles I conveyed it to the Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, whose successor, Lord Sackville, is the present lord of the manor and patron of the vicarage.

Towards the end of his life Shakespeare acquired a moiety of a lease of the tithe, including part of the endowment of the College of the Canons, while John a Combe bought the other part. Probably it is for this reason that Shakespeare and Combe are buried in the chancel of the church.

The records of the Guild of Stratford and those of the corporation have been most carefully preserved for many years in one of the rooms in Shakespeare's birthplace. During the present year the birthplace trustees have completed a new muniment room, wherein the town documents, together with other manuscripts belonging to the birthplace trustees, will in future be stored.

THE PARISH CHURCH.

The parish church of Stratford-upon-Avon, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, possibly dates from before the Norman Conquest, but the earliest masonry yet discovered belongs to the Early English period. This early church must have been an imposing building, consisting of a nave, transepts and a chancel with aisles. The north aisle of the nave was reconstructed about the year 1312, when Roland Joice, Archbishop of Armagh, granted a forty days' indulgence to all who would visit the

altar or aid in the erection of the Chapel of the Blessed Mary at Stratford-upon-Avon. The next work was the reconstruction of the central tower. In 1325 Thomas Cobham, Bishop of Worcester, granted an indulgence for the purpose of the reparation of the tower, and to this date we may assign the building as we see it at present, with its beautiful circular windows and course of corbels. The next portion of the church to be rebuilt was the south aisle, which was completed in 1331, and an altar dedicated to the memory of St. Thomas à Becket. The next important structural alteration was the rebuilding of the chancel, in the time of Thomas Balsall, who died in the year 1491, and lies buried under an alabaster tomb in the chancel on the north side of the altar. The work of rebuilding was continued westwards, the nave being re-roofed and a clerestory added with beautiful panelling from the arches upwards. The porch and the room above it may be the last work of the pre-Reformation builders. On the north side of the chancel a building, styled the "Charnel House," was pulled down in modern times. Originally intended for the accommodation of the choristers, at a later date it became a receptacle for human bones, and the practice of disturbing the remains of the dead and casting the bones into this room may have led to the inscription being placed over Shakespeare's grave :—

"Good friend, for Jesvs sake, forbeare
To digg the dust incloased Here," &c.

Notice—

1. The sanctuary ring of bronze on the north door.
2. The fifteenth-century font in which Shakespeare was baptised.
3. The parish registers containing the entries of the baptism and burial of Shakespeare, and other particulars of the members of his family.
4. The Clopton Chapel, formerly the Lady Chapel, with the tomb of the Earl and Countess of Totnes and the cenotaph of Sir Hugh Clopton.
5. The transepts, with interesting tomb of a Stratford draper of the time of Elizabeth, and the lancet windows.
6. The rood screen and stalls, especially the curious carvings on the misericordes.
7. The tomb of Shakespeare.
8. The tomb of Dean Balsall, builder of the chancel.
9. The tomb of John à Combe.
10. The stones marking the resting-place of the Shakespeare family.

11. The remarkable skew of the chancel.

12. The fine west window with three niches below it.

(The modern glass in this window is atrocious; the only fragments of old glass are in the window of the Clopton Chapel.)

NASH'S HOUSE AND NEW PLACE MUSEUM.

This house adjoined Shakespeare's mansion, and in his time was occupied by the Nashs, one of whom married the poet's granddaughter, Elizabeth Hall. The house now belongs to the trustees and guardians of Shakespeare's birthplace, by whom it was repaired in 1911–12, when a timber-framed front was re-constructed, and the ancient gable exposed to view. The museum contains many interesting relics, including an ancient shovel-board, the muniment chest of the Guild of the Holy Cross, and some pictures of local interest.

The foundations of New Place are accessible from Nash's House.

The site of the house in which Shakespeare spent the last years of his life may be seen at the corner of Chapel Street and Chapel Lane. Unfortunately, there is little left except the foundations, for a previous owner of this famous house rebuilt it, and a later owner, in 1759, incensed at having to pay rates, actually demolished the whole building, and sold the materials.

THE GUILD CHAPEL.

From New Place Gardens a fine view of the Guild Chapel may be obtained. It was rebuilt about the time of Henry VII. From September to March the curfew is tolled here each evening at eight o'clock, and the 'prentice bell at six o'clock in the morning. The walls were formerly covered with remarkable paintings, drawings of which were made by Thomas Fisher early in the nineteenth century, before the paintings were covered over with whitewash. The subjects represent—The Great Doom, The Legend of the Holy Cross, The Death of St. Thomas à Becket, etc.

THE GUILD HALL AND THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

On the south side of the Chapel are the ancient Guild Hall, Grammar School and Almshouses. The Guild Hall, a large half-timbered structure of considerable beauty, was originally built in 1296 by Robert de Strafford, and rebuilt in the fifteenth century. For some time it was the meeting-place of the sisters and brothers of the Guild, and later of the Town Council before the present Town Hall came into use.

It is said that it was in this hall that Shakespeare first saw a stage

play, as it was here that the companies of itinerant players, who then visited the town, gave their performances. When the poet's father was high bailiff this privilege was first granted to the players.

Above the Guild Hall is the Grammar School, an ancient foundation, further endowed by a priest named Jolyffe in 1482, and under the provisions of the charter of 1553 continued as a school for Stratford-upon-Avon boys. Several of the old timbered rooms are noteworthy and quaint, such as "the Council Chamber," with Tudor roses painted on the wall and a fine oak roof, the Record Room, the Mathematical Room and Latin Schoolroom (now thrown into one) over the Guild Hall. To this room it is generally believed Shakespeare came, to use his own expression, "creeping like snail unwillingly to school," and a desk, before its removal to the Birthplace Museum, was pointed out as the actual one at which he sat.

THE SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL.

The Memorial Building includes a theatre, a picture gallery, and a library, standing in a pleasant garden bordering the Avon. A fine group of bronze statuary by Lord Ronald S. Gower adorns the grounds; a figure of Shakespeare crowns the summit of this monument, while around the pedestal are grouped Falstaff, Prince Henry, Hamlet, and Lady Macbeth, completing the design. The views from the gardens as well as from the theatre tower are exceptionally fine.

THE THEATRE.

The Theatre holds eight hundred and fifty people. The auditorium, being circular in shape, reminds us of the Globe Theatre built by Shakespeare and his company at Southwark. The interior is plain but comfortable, and excellently ventilated by means of electric fans. The act-drop by Beverley represents the old Globe Theatre. The Shakespeare festivals take place in this building twice a year, in the spring and during the month of August. Nearly all Shakespeare's plays have been performed upon this stage.

THE PICTURE GALLERY.

The Picture Gallery contains a collection of pictures relating to the one subject—Shakespeare—and including the "Droeshout Original" portrait of the poet presented to the gallery by the late Mrs. Charles Edward Flower. There are some fine examples of the English school of painting, works by Romney, Lawrence, Northcote, Fuseli, Opie and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

THE LIBRARY.

The Library of Shakespearean and dramatic literature is said to be one of the finest of its kind in the world. Here are some of the early quartos, the first four folios, and nearly all the English and foreign editions of the plays, as well as an extensive local collection, and a small museum of objects illustrating the archæology of the subject. Shakespeare's gloves and chair are preserved here.

The Memorial, founded in 1875 by the late Charles Edward Flower, has a small endowment, but funds are still required to carry on the educational work to its highest development, the chief object the Governors have in view being the advancement and improvement of the dramatic art.

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE.

Shakespeare was baptised at Stratford-upon-Avon on April 26th, 1564, and this and other evidence fixes the date of his birth as April 23rd (old style), St. George's Day. At that date John Shakespeare, the poet's father, occupied property in Henley Street, though he did not buy the two houses he occupied till 1575.

The descendants of John Shakespeare continued to own the property till the commencement of the nineteenth century. In 1778 Malone stated, "This Thomas Hart, who is fifth in descent from Joan Hart, our poet's sister, is now (1778) living at Stratford in the house in which Shakespeare was born." Our belief that Shakespeare was born in this house, and in a particular room in it, is not founded on flimsy story or vain rumour, but on the evidence of ancient documents, and on the tradition of his family.

Though during the course of nearly four centuries the house has suffered many changes, it remains in general form much the same as it was when the poet's father lived there. It is a house of some size, being in fact two dwellings thrown into one, and with its outbuildings and gardens denotes the substantial position of the owners.

The eastern portion of the house, formerly the business portion, and afterwards an inn called the "Swan and Maidenhead," now serves the purpose of a museum. The central part, originally the family dwelling, is also open for inspection, but the western rooms have been closed to the public for many years. It would be well if this part of the house could be opened. The visitors would then be better able to form a correct estimate of the size and importance of the poet's early home.

CLIFFORD CHAMBERS.[1]

[1] See paper by Sir John Maclean in *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xiv.

NOTES ON THE HERALDRY IN THE GUILD CHAPEL AT STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

BY FRANCIS WERE, ESQ.

In the Guild Chapel adjoining the Grammar School at Stratford-upon-Avon is a tablet memorial to Sir Hugh Clopton, Knt., Recorder of London and also Mayor. At the top as a shield, with the LONDON CITY coat, viz. "Argent a cross and in dexter chief quarter a sword (or dagger) gules," impaling CLOPTON, "Paly of six or and azure, a lion rampant counterchanged." The "Baron" there is changed from a "Man" to a City, and the "Femme" from a woman to a man, upsetting all correct marshalling. The mind of whoever granted it or painted it, was certainly guided by the ecclesiastical anomaly, where the see impales its bishop instead of a woman, who has to be content with the idea that he is wedded to his see, an idea which I should think no office-bearer in the civil government of a city would like to consider himself so effeminate. The proper way, of course, is to put the city on one shield conjoined to another bearing the office-bearer's coat, in the same way as a knight of an order cannot surround his coat impaled with his wife's with the ribbon or garter, but she has to have a separate shield bearing her coat, conjoined with his on the sinister side. I also saw this above coat cast in metal and painted on the gas lamp-standards near the bridge.

It is not often that one comes across three different coats of one family so much mixed up together as in the Clopton Chantry in Stratford-upon-Avon Church. I will begin with the Clopton, the shield of which is engraved on p. 109 in *Warwickshire Visitation*, below which is its blazon, "Per pale or gules a cross pattée counterchanged." Now this differs a good deal from the engraving above, since the cross is "throughout," and it is footed, turning the lower limb into a cross patonce, which seems to have guided all the painters to adopt a cross patonce quite contrary to the blazon, and one not "throughout." One cannot believe that the engraving is correct, since there is nothing in the blazon said about the foot, though there is nothing said also about the "throughout," yet one can quite believe that it was so originally, as our ancestors were far better heraldic designers and painters than what we see now, their chief aim being to exalt the ordinary or charge, and leave as little of the "field" as was necessary, whilst what we see is generally nearly all "field" and very small charges, brought about probably by the increased number of charges but still out of all

proportion. Therefore as the blazon is the guide, all I can say is that those I saw were decidedly wrong.

Next we come to the Cocksfield coat, which it seems was grafted in by Sir Walter in a very indirect way, as it seems to have been purchased along with the manor from James Clopton in Edward I, whilst a Cocksfield *alias* Clopton appears in Richard II. This coat appears in the *Visitation* as "Paly of four or and azure a lion rampant counterchanged," but the bulk were "Paly of six," and in certain cases the paws were on the dexter or pale, whilst the hinder part of the lion were on the field of the shield and debrused by a pale or two, and an attempt has been made to work a five and sixth pale over the four, which the armories seem to think is more correct than the four, at any rate the lion should be over the pales.

The latest is where Carew, "or three lions passant in pale sable, armed and languid gules" (the lions here were inclined to be guardant), and I saw no gules about them, quartering either the cross patonce for the Clopton or else the Cocksfield as far as my memory serves me. Now this coat could not have been correct marshalling for Sir George Carew even when Earl of Totnes, as he married Joyce, daughter and co-heir of William Clopton, of Clopton, co. Warwick, and therefore ought to have borne her coat on an escutcheon of Pretence, if he had had a son then it would have been correct for him; it would seem to have been more correct if he had impaled her coat of Clopton quartering Cocksfield.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

DELIVERED BY CHARLES E. KEYSER, M.A., F.S.A.,

On the occasion of the visit of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society to Warwick, July 22nd, 1914.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I feel it is incumbent on me to commence this address, which I fear must be brief, by a personal apology.

It was only about this time four years ago that the British Archæological Association, of which I was, and still am, the President, was most hospitably entertained by the Mayor and Corporation and other leading residents of this ancient borough and the neighbourhood, and a most enjoyable week was devoted to the inspection of the monuments of ancient and mediæval times with which this town and its vicinity abounds. Your excellent Vicar was especially attentive to our requirements, and with many others ensured the success of our meeting.

Last year, emboldened by the triumphal results of the previous congress, I ventured to bring a very considerable contingent of the Berkshire Archæological Society, of which I was, and still am, the President, and its sister Society, the Newbury and District Field Club, to again presume on the hospitality of the Mayor, the Vicar, and other kind friends, and once more under these favourable auspices two delightful days were spent in exploring the chief architectural and antiquarian objects in and within easy reach of this town.

And here I am again, for the third time in four years, in the new rôle of President of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, fulfilling the pleasant duty of having to thank, partly in anticipation, his Worship the Mayor

and his consort; the Vicar of Warwick, and many others, for the privilege of the welcome and assistance we are again receiving. While, perhaps, I can assure the Mayor that I am in no way responsible for the selection of this borough as the nucleus of our meeting, nor for the general arrangements, though I need hardly add I most heartily acquiesce in what has been done by my esteemed friend Canon Bazeley, the President, and the other members of the Council of our Society, I trust that my apparent importunity may be overlooked, and that instead of the cold shoulder being exhibited, the right hand of fellowship may once again be extended to me, as it was on the two previous occasions.

My main object to-night, as before, will be to express the gratitude and appreciation of our members to the Mayor and Mayoress for the kind and hospitable reception accorded by them to us, and to the other thoughtful friends who have joined in the welcome, and who intend to act as our guides during the three days we are spending here.

It may be interesting to our hosts to know that the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society owes its formation to the visit of the British Archæological Association to Bristol, on the occasion of the annual congress held there in 1874. No doubt the learned dissertations and the pleasant excursions acted as a stimulus to the local antiquaries to investigate more fully the numerous remains of British, Roman, Saxon, Norman and mediæval times with which the county abounds, and accordingly we find that on April 22nd, 1876, an inaugural meeting was convened under the presidency of the then Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Ducie, at which it was decided with much enthusiasm to form the Society under its present title. Sir William Guise, a keen antiquary, was elected the first President, and a large number of members enrolled. Sir William reminded his audience that twenty years before a society had been founded, but for various reasons it had not been a success, and before long it had ceased to exist,

and had delegated the various subjects of antiquarian and architectural interest to the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club, which was already in existence at that time.

At the very outset the Society possessed many expert members, and it is therefore no wonder that, started as it was under such excellent auspices, it should have at once become a most powerful organisation, and have since steadily carried on the scientific research in the special field for which it was constituted. The City of Bristol yields to few of our great towns in the number and importance of the monuments of past ages to be found within its precincts, whilst the City and County of Gloucester are especially rich in the various objects which excite the enthusiasm of the ardent archæologist. Few counties can vie with it in its many existing evidences of the wealth and prosperity of the Romans during their occupation of this country in the first four centuries of our Christian era, nor can we find elsewhere so large a number of interesting churches mainly of the Norman and Perpendicular periods. As I pointed out in my Presidential Address on the occasion of the Congress of the British Archæological Association at Gloucester in 1912, it was little wonder that a county having within its borders the four great mitred Abbeys of St. Peter's, Gloucester; Tewkesbury; Winchcombe; and Cirencester; besides the less important monasteries of St. Augustine's, Bristol, St. Oswald's Gloucester, Hales, and others, and with other great monastic institutions, such as Pershore, Evesham, Malmesbury, Bath, and others close on its borders, should be specially rich in its ecclesiastical architecture.

But our Society has been energetic and busy during the thirty-eight years of its existence, and almost every object of interest has been noted, and most of the places visited during the numerous excursions organised under its auspices; and if I may say so in his presence, it has shown wonderful vigour and ever increasing vitality under the beneficent guidance of Canon Bazeley, the esteemed and

beloved President of the Council. It is impossible to overrate the advantage to our Society and the objects for which it was founded which have accrued from the services so willingly rendered, and I am sure it is the earnest wish of all our members that these services may be continued for many years to come.

A very admirable record of the work of the Society is preserved in its *Transactions*, and no less than thirty-five volumes have already been published, containing a comprehensive account of most of the objects of antiquarian and archæological value in the county. But the energy of the Society has practically compelled it to extend its researches beyond its own limits. It would not be right to say that the county has been exhausted, and that there is no further scope for excursions within its borders; but it has been deemed advisable to go farther afield, and afford the members the pleasure of seeing places of interest outside their own circle. What better or more popular scheme could have been devised than that which forms the venue of our present meeting. Warwick, which has been first visited, is a place of world-wide archæological reputation. Its baronial castle, with its commanding situation, is a relic of mediæval strength and splendour, and with its many and varied objects of interest stands out as the goal for many an ardent excursionist from America and other countries beyond the seas. The magnificent parish church, with its ancient crypt and beautiful chancel and Beauchamp Chapel, also invites a continuous stream of pilgrims; while the ancient buildings of Leycester's Hospital afford us an excellent example of a charitable institution of the Middle Ages. All these have already been visited by our members, who I am sure most fully appreciate the feast which has been provided for them, and has served to whet our appetites for the treat which is still in store for us.

To-day we have been privileged to visit Guy's Cliff, charming in its seclusion and replete with romantic associations;

and thence to Kenilworth Castle, with its fine Norman keep, the splendid banqueting hall of John of Gaunt, and the later buildings specially commemorating the sumptuous entertainment provided on the occasion of the visit of good Queen Bess; and forward again to Coventry, perhaps the most progressive town in the kingdom, full of ancient buildings, and likely once more to attain to the dignity of a cathedral city; and as a *pièce de résistance* we go to-morrow to Shakespeare's country, and shall have the opportunity of inspecting his birthplace, the noble church where he constantly worshipped, and the many relics connected with him which have been collected at Stratford-on-Avon. What a vista of intellectual enjoyment does all this unfold to our vision, and what a chance of becoming more intimately acquainted with places and objects of which perhaps hitherto we have had but an imperfect knowledge. I know that I am not addressing or speaking on behalf of ladies and gentlemen of the gapeseed order, who wander about on these occasions in an aimless manner, and concentrate the little attention they can focus on the subject to the most uninteresting objects which may come under their notice, as I am sure that all of us who take part in these congresses are actuated by a desire to gain instruction and improvement, and possibly, if the opportunity arises, to throw some light on matters which may have been imperfectly understood hitherto, and in the admirable programme provided for us we shall have every chance of studying many branches of mediæval archæology which have and will come under our notice.

Mr. Mayor, as I stated at the outset, my remarks must be brief, as I have not had the time, and I doubt if I have the power, to deliver an erudite address on the general subject of archæology, and I am not clear that such an address would be acceptable to my audience this evening; so I will conclude these somewhat disjointed remarks by expressing on behalf of the Society, of which during the ensuing year I am proud to be the President, the best thanks of its members to the

Mayor and Mayoress for their kind and courteous reception and welcome to this ancient borough, and to the several ladies and gentlemen who have combined to render our visit a specially pleasant and memorable one. It is still, and I trust always will be, a distinguishing characteristic of our English people to dispense hospitality when it is solicited, and to assist those who are actuated by rational motives to gratify their anxiety for greater knowledge. With such encouragement it is confidently hoped that congresses such as this may continue to be held to the mutual advantage of all who take part in them.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. C. S. TAYLOR.

In 1914, to the great regret of the Council and the members of the Society generally, Mr. Taylor retired from the Editorship of the *Transactions* of the Society, after having held the post for eighteen years, since 1893, and contributed many valuable papers to it. Indeed, his connection with the Society dates back some thirty years, for Part I of his "Analysis of the Domesday Survey of Gloucestershire" is dated 1887.

At Mr. Taylor's request the presentation, which took place on September 25th, 1914, was made privately, in a Committee Room at the Council House, Bristol, the use of which was kindly granted by the Lord Mayor.

The gifts consisted of a Georgian silver inkstand with the assay mark of 1809, a copy of the India paper edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and a Saxon dictionary.

The President of the Council (Canon Bazeley) spoke a few words of sincere acknowledgment of the Society's debt to the Editor's scholarship and unfailing courtesy. Mr. J. E. Pritchard (Vice-President), Mr. A. E. Hurry (Hon. Gen. Secretary), and Mr. J. J. Simpson (Hon. Treasurer to the fund), also added a few words of appreciation.

Mr. Taylor, in thanking those present, said he had found archæology valuable in keeping his mind fresh for his clerical work. In his student days he had been advised to have always on hand some piece of work entirely distinct from his daily labours, and he had found the advice excellent, and he took the inkstand as an encouragement to continue contributions to the *Transactions* as circumstances permitted, a statement which was heard with great satisfaction.

In a letter of thanks which he sent to the members, Mr. Taylor wrote as follows :—

" The work has been throughout a labour of love, and it has always been a help in a ministry which has never been one of small responsibility, to be able to turn aside in thought to that pleasant land of forest and vale and hill which forms our district, and to do my best to throw some light on its history in days now long gone by.

" The time came when the Editorship must needs be laid down, and then it was a source of great thankfulness that the Council did me the honour of appointing me to the office of Vice-President, so that my connection with what has been the work of half a lifetime will not cease, and it will always be a pleasure to do everything that lies in my power to help on the welfare and prosperity of the Society."

Engraved from a Drawing by W. DELAMOTTE *from a sketch by* S. PROUT *(for the* "BEAUTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES").

TETBURY, GLOCESTERSHIRE.

London: Published January, 1807.

OLD TETBURY
(18th Century).

SOME NOTES ON TETBURY, ITS CHURCH AND COURT LEET.

By T. WARBURTON WALKER, M.D., and E. P. HARMER.

The following account of Tetbury is taken from a manuscript by R. C. (probably Robert Clark), dated 1783 :—

"The Borough Town of Tetbury, esteemed one of the best towns in Gloucestershire, whose streets are large and well-built, is pleasantly seated on a rising ground, and on the S.E. verge of the county next to Wiltshire, in a fertile soil and remarkably healthy air.

"Of late it is much improved, not only by a most magnificent new Gothic Church, and a Bridge, upwards of 600 Feet long, on four large Arches (built in 1775 by the Commissioners of the Turnpikes, by which the Entrance of the Town from Bristol and Bath is easy and complete, that before was very steep, and so narrow, that Horses and Carriages had not sufficient room to exert their strength), but also by taking down a Row of Houses, and widening the narrow Street leading from the Market Place to the Chippen Croft, which cost the Feoffees of the Town £400.

"It has many wealthy Inhabitants, as the whole Parish, which is near five miles long and almost three wide, is nearly all their property. No person has a large estate there, but is divided among many. A very considerable Trade of Wool-stapling and some in Woolcombing is carried on there. The great Turnpike Road from Gloucester to Salisbury, and from Oxford to Bristol and Bath go through it.

"The Manor, Advowson of the Vicarage, and Tolls of the Markets and Fairs were bought of George, Lord Berkeley, and Elizabeth, Lady Berkeley, his mother, Anno 1632, by Richard Talboys, John Gastrell, Richard Box, and Toby

Chapman, Feoffees for the general good and benefit of the Inhabitants, and by an Indenture Tripartite bearing date the 1st of February in the 8th yr of King Charles the first, for the sum of £3731 : 17 : 2.

"Mr. Camden, in his Britannia, page 86, upon the authority of the Eulogium Historiarum, acquaints us that Mulmutius Dunwallo, the first crowned King of the Britaines, built three castles, one at Leacock, one at Malmesbury (both in Wiltshire), which last he called Caïre-Baldwine, (which word Caire in the British tongue signified a fortified city), and walled it about 2000 years since.

"William the Historian calls the Avon, which rises in the Parish of Tetbury, Baldona.

"That part of the town which lies contiguous to the spot where the Castle stood is still called the Castle Green, (and in digging foundations, etc. there a great number of human Bones have been found in different parts of it within a few years). Tradition also reports that the Old Church was principally built out of the Ruins of the Castle, and this is strongly corrobated by the many hewn stones that were found in the *inside* of the Walls, when it was taken down to be rebuilt in the year 1777. The Ruins and Intrenchments were visible within these 26 years, and have since been leveled and made into pleasure grounds.

"The New Church, generally admired by all Strangers who have seen it for its Beauty and Elegance, was built by the subscription of many of the Inhabitants, and a few other benefactions, particularly from his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, the late Lord Botetourt, Dr. Johnson, Bishop of Worcester, Thos. Estcourt, Esq., Captn. Warren, of Bristol, Mr. Spencer, of London (a native of this Town), Robert Jackson, of Sneed Park, and Wm. Earle, Esq., of Malmesbury. The subscription was begun in the year 1754, when the late Vicar, the Rev. John Wight, A.M., subscribed to make £300, a sum then in Hand arising by the Sale of a House belonging to the Church, £1000, and many others

subscribed liberally. Those sums were placed at Interest, which in the space of 20 years were doubled, during which Time the Vicar was indefatigable, not only by adding yearly to the Stock himself, but by soliciting benefactions from others, which, together with a second subscription from many young and new Inhabitants in the year 1776, made a sufficient sum to begin Work. By reckoning Interest it is believed the Vicar's Benefactions amounted to upwards of £1500.

"It was built by Mr. Francis Hiorne, of Warwick, in the Modern Gothic order: is on the inside 120 Feet long, 62 feet wide including the Cloisters, and 42 Feet high from the floor to the ceiling; for which he has received of the Rev. Mr. Wight, Vicar, (died in 1777) or his representatives, Samuel Saunders, Thomas Wight, and Robert Clark, Gents., the only contracting Trustees, the sum of £3658 : 16 : 0, over and above the Materials of the Old Church: and also the further sum of £1000 : 17 : 0 for Flooring and Pewing it, so that it is thought to be equal, if not superior, to any Country Church in the Kingdom, and adds much Credit, not only to the late very generous Benefactor, who made choice of the Plan, the Trustees, the Architect, but to every other Person whose heart was opened to give something towards the Building the House of his God, which may be truly called magnifical.

"Divine Service was first performed in it the 7th October, 1781, by the Revd. Dr. Wickes, the Present Vicar, who preached an excellent Discourse on the occasion to an exceedingly crowded Audience. The old Tower and Steeple, 186 feet high, are still remaining, in which are a very musical ring of eight bells, and to which the late worthy Vicar gave a sett of chimes in the year 1749."

The similarity of this account to that given by Rudder (1778) suggests the possibility that Robert Clark rendered that historian of Gloucestershire assistance in the section devoted to Tetbury, and when one notes Clark's somewhat

full reference to the former "Castle" at Tetbury, this possibility is rather strengthened by Rudder's remarks:—"There is, however, a gentleman of learning, and of laudable veneration for the antiquities of this town, who finding it difficult to remove the idea which tradition has early fixt in his mind, can hardly give up the point of a British castle. And if I have the least doubt about the matter, it arises solely from that deference which I owe, in general, to his better judgement."

That the tradition was not dead even in the last fifty years is shown by a note written by a late occupier of Barton House, which states that "the Castle stood in our ground where the four sisters stand (those four tall trees). Here were found several old Roman coins."

There can be no doubt, however, that there never was any British castle in Tetbury, but merely an entrenched camp. In connection with this tradition may be cited the old local traditions of a city at Kingscote, and a town at Ledgemoor, near Chavenage.

We may, perhaps, forgive the writer his rather exaggerated (and doubtfully deserved) praise of the "new Gothic Church," when we remember that it was then only two years old, and that he was one of the Trustees, and lastly the age in which the Church was constructed, "a work produced in the dawn of a revival of Ecclesiastical Architecture" (Bloxam's *Gothic Architecture*).

The ancient Court Leet, or Law Day and View of Frankpledge for the manor, borough and foreign, of Tetbury, dates from very ancient times. The first record goes back to the year 1287, when Edward I in the fifteenth year of his reign, brought a writ of *quo warranto* against William de Braosa for the liberties he claimed in Tetbury, when it was found "that Tetbury was an ancient borough town, and that in the same he had a market, fair, view of frankpledge in longthiefe, weaved goods, and free warren, which had used time out of mind."

The Court Leet was originally a Court of Record held once in the year and not oftener, within a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the Steward of the Leet, being the King's Court, granted by charter to the lords of those hundreds or manors. Its original intent was to view the frank pledges, that is, the freemen within the liberty, who according to the institution of the great Alfred, were all mutually pledged for the good behaviour of each other.

Previous to 1881 these Courts were held annually, and then triennially up to 1896, when they were discontinued for many years, but revived in 1912: they had many powers and duties in the past, but are now shorn of nearly all their functions, and are merely a picturesque survival of early times.

Tetbury was formerly governed by the Bailiff, and a body called the Thirteen, of which he was a member. There was another body called the Twenty-Four, and, it is said, a third called the Commonalty, but the existence of the last-named is doubtful, and refers, we think, to the inhabitants of the borough.

An imperfect copy of a Presentment (in an old "Precedent Book"), "made by the Bailiff of the Town, commonly called the King's Bailiff, the Burgesses and other chief Inhabitants of Tetbury upon oath at a Court holden there the . . . of October, 1623, in answer to a letter from George, Lord Berkeley, requiring their Certificate" describes the method of election of the Bailiff, the Thirteen, and the Officers of the Court:—

"The custom is, and, time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, hath been that at the Leet or Lawday, holden for the said Borough, within one [ ] of the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, the names of three persons, viz. of the Bailiff then in being, and of two others such as the Jury sworn at the said Leet, or any twelve of them shall agree upon, are in open Court presented in writing to the High Steward, or his deputy, one of which three,

according to the discretion of the said Steward, is [chosen] and sworn Bailiff for the year ensuing for the Government of the said Borough. And likewise are presented to the Steward by the said Jury two [persons] to serve the office of Constables, and two for Wardsmen, Assistants to them; and also two other persons to serve in the office of Camalls for the [ ] of such fish and flesh as is brought to your Fairs and Markets of the said Borough to be sold; And also two others to serve in your office of Aletasters or Assizemen, for the better observation of the Assize of such bread and drink as is sold in the said Borough; And one other for searcher and sealer of Leather. All are severally sworn at the sd. Leet for the better performance of their several offices according to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm."

It will be seen that the duties of police and public health officers were performed by officials of the Court Leet, until in modern times they were replaced by other authorities, and it is interesting to note that there is still living in Tetbury a gentleman, Mr. Thomas Ludlow, now of advanced years, who, many years ago, did actually carry out the duties invested in him as a constable, and effect an arrest.

The Presentment then goes on to describe the appointment of the Thirteen as follows:—

"First that 13 of the gravest and most discreet Townsmen there should be as Twelve [brethren] and assistants to the King's Bailiff of the said Town for the time being, to assist him in the Public Affairs concerning the Town, [by and out] of which number of 13, three of them named, whereof the old bailiff be one, by most votes of the said thirteen, or of so many of them as should be then present, should be chosen yearly on the [25th] day of June, unless it happen to be on a Sunday, and if then the said election to be the next day following, at the Tolsey house, which shall be presented to your Lordship's Steward for the time being at Michaelmas Lawday then next following, out of which the Steward elected the

King's Bailiff and [give] him oath as of ancient times hath been and still used within the said Borough."

"Secondly that 24 of the most discreet Townsmen next to the said number of Thirteen should be chosen and called the xxiiii, out of those should be made by the most [votes] of the said 13 and 24, or of so many of them as should be then present at the election day and place aforesaid—two persons at Michaelmas Law-day then following to your Lordship's said Steward for the time being for the office of Constables, then and there to be sworn accordingly as hath anciently been used, and the like to be observed and done for the other officers as hath been or shall from time to time be thought meet and convenient.

"Thirdly that the said 13 or the greatest part of them shall be chuse out of the said xxiiii sufficient men to supply the said number of xiii from time to time, and that the said number of xiii and xxiiii, or the greatest part of them, shall chuse out other fit Townsmen to supply their said number of 24 from time to time.

"Fourthly that your King's Bailiff and his twelve assistants, or the most part of them, shall order and rate the Townsmen towards any payment, upon notice first given for their meeting to that purpose by one of the Constables or Wardsmen, or by the Minister after Evening Prayer ended. And that the Schoolmaster, Lecturer, and Almspeople of the said Borough should from time to time be elected, placed, and approved of by the xiii, or most of them, upon public notice first thereof given as aforesaid."

The same Presentment then details the ancient custom and usage for the Tolls taken :—

"First for every Rother beast (horned cattle) sold in the Market upon the Fairs and Market Days, the buyer and seller are to pay each of them one penny, And for every horse beast sold upon either of the said fair days, the buyer and seller are to pay each of them 2d, And for every exchange 4d apiece, And for the Toll of sheep for every

score 4d, and for a lesser number after the same rate, For every hog or pig 1d, For a beast hide, the buyer and seller being foreigners, do each of them pay one half-penny, And the buyer to give mark of any such hide so bought to be entered in the Toll book of the said Borough, And that every seller of any kind of Mechantdize, wares, or other things in the said Fairs or Markets payeth one penny for their Pitching or Standing there with the same, and that commodities weighable, bought and sold in the said Fairs and Markets, ought by the custom of the said Borough, to be weighed at the common stalls or beams there kept by the officer or officers for the time being and attending, and not elsewhere, Wherefore for the more equal and just weighing and dealing between Subject and Subject are accustomed to be sworn at the Leet aforesaid."

The Feoffees were instituted as Trustees when the Manor, Advowson, and Profits of the Fairs and Markets were bought from George, Lord Berkeley, and Elizabeth, his mother in 1632. They were to administer the profits of the Manor, after providing for certain authorised payments, for the use and advantage of the inhabitants. The Feoffees are Lords of the Manor, and administer a considerable property known as the Tetbury Charity Estate, with an income of some £570, while the Thirteen, sunk from their former high estate, now merely audit the accounts of the Feoffees. When a vacancy occurs in the latter body, such vacancy is filled from the Thirteen, and vacancies in the Thirteen are filled by a joint meeting of both bodies. The xxiiii seems to have merged into the foreign jury.

The following account of the Court Leet is mainly derived from the proceedings at the last ceremony in 1912.

The notice convening the Court Leet of the Lords of the Manor was directed in old world style to the bailiff or his deputy, and ordered to summon " town " and " foreign " juries, and to give notice that " all male persons above the age of twelve and under the age of 60 years that owe suit

and service at the said Court may then and there attend and do and perform their several suits and services."

The Court Leet met at eight o'clock in the morning, and the deputy bailiff made his proclamation, commencing "Oyez, Oyez, Oyez," and calling upon all manner of persons who owed suit or service to the Court Leet or who had been summoned to attend "to draw near and give your attendance and answer every man to his name at the first call, and save your amerciaments." Then followed the calling over of the juries and the swearing of the same in the following oath :—

"You shall swear that you will well and truly enquire and true presentment make of all such articles, matters, and things as shall be given you in charge ; the king's counsel, your companions', and your own you shall keep secret and undisclosed. You shall present no man for envy, hatred, or malice, nor spare any man for fear, favour, or any hope of reward, but according to the best of your knowledge and the information you shall receive you shall present the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God." This done, the juries were ordered to step forward. "You good men who are sworn draw near and hear your charge and the Court commandeth all men to keep silence whilst the charge is giving."

The Steward of the Feoffees then gave the following charge :—

"I am to acquaint you what you are by your oaths to enquire into, and they are of such things as are here enquirable and presentable only, and not punishable, or else of such things as are both presentable and punishable in this Court. The first head includes the more capital offences, such as petit treason, felonies, and the accessories thereof. For these offences, although they are presentable in this Court they are not punishable here, but though presentable must be certified into some superior Court where the offenders are to be prosecuted and punished according to law. The second head takes in offences that are both presentable and

punishable in this Court, and they are such as these—first, gentlemen, you are to understand that all persons inhabiting within the jurisdiction of this Court being above the age of twelve years and under the age of sixty years are bound by the laws of this kingdom to appear, and therefore you are to enquire whether all such persons residing within this manor are here present to do their suit and service, and if any person was presented at the last Court for any offence, whether the same has reformed within the time limited in such presentment, if so, the penalty is to be set aside, but if otherwise you must present accordingly that the penalty may be levied. And you are also to enquire of and present all nuisances, and first as to nuisances in the highways. If any person encroach on the King's highway, by hedging, ditching, or otherwise enclosing any part thereof, or if any waters be stopped or diverted out of their right course, or if the common watering places for beasts be corrupted or annoyed, or anything unwholesome be cast into the same, this is also punishable in this Court. You shall also enquire if the Common Pound be good and close to restrain such distresses as are brought until they are delivered thence by order of law, and how the highways and bridges are repaired and amended, and whether the several persons concerned therein have done their duty in repairing the same. If any person make dunghills or lay any timber or wood or any other thing in the streets or highways, whereby the same is in the least obstructed, this is also a nuisance, and by you enquirable, presentable, and punishable. You shall also enquire if any ancient bounds or land marks be withdrawn and taken away, such as divide the parishes, tythings, or commons. And if there be any other matter that shall come to your knowledge and presentable in this Court you ought to enquire into and present the same as fully and effectually as if it had been particularly recommended to you."

Proclamation having again been made, the Court was adjourned until one o'clock, and the juries set out upon their

respective journeys "to beat the bounds," and carry out the duties enjoined in the charge.

At one o'clock the juries reassembled in the Town Hall, and the Court was opened in ancient form. The first business was the reception of the presentments, in which, amongst many others, the Urban and Rural District Councils, the Market Committee, the Gloucestershire County Council, and the Feoffees themselves, were presented for divers offences or omissions. Lastly, the officers were appointed, and the Court was closed in historic manner. (*Wilts and Glo'stershire Standard*).

The ceremony, also in accordance with historic English custom, was followed by a dinner.

In concluding these brief and, as we feel, imperfect notes on old Tetbury, we must acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. A. P. Kitcat, who has kindly lent us many manuscripts and papers dealing with the town, a number of which were written by the late Mr. A. H. Paul.

The following extracts are taken from a MS. book of the Survey of the Manor and Borough of Tetbury, taken in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1594. The book consists of thirty-two leaves, and is incomplete, some pages, unfortunately, having been lost.

THE BOOK OF SURVEY OF THE MANOR & BURROUGH OF TETBURY IN YE YRE. ELIZABETH XXXVJTH AN. DM. 1594.

TETBURIE IN COM GLOUR. THE SURVEY OF THE MANNOR OF TETBURY in the Countie of Glour aforesaid parcell of the possessions of the right honorable Sr Henry Berkeley Knight, Lord Berkeley, Mowbraye, Seagrave and Bruce, there takn in the monethes of Julie August and September

in the six and thirtith yere of the Raigne of our most gratiouse Soveraigne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queene of England, ffrannce and Ireland, Defender of the faith etc., and in the yere of our Redemption 1594. As well by the exacte vew, mensuracon, and pãmbulacon of John Hexham gent, Surveyr authorised in that behalfe, and by the othes and testimony of Giles Yate gent, Henry Norrice gent, [and several more] and many others of the homage there ; And also upon the inspection and vewe of divers auncient Rentalls, courte roles, Terrars, Charters and other Evidence as followeth.

THE MANOR, TOWNE, AND DOMINION OF TETBURYE, in the Countie aforesaid, wth divers messuags, Tenements, Tofts, Land arrable, meddowe, pastures, commons and feedings in Upton by Tedbury, Charleton and Doughton, as pcell of the said Mannor, Towne, and Dominion of Tedbury aforesaid, in the Countie aforesaid, together with a vewe of ffrank plege of all the Teñnts and resiants of and within the Mannor, Towne and Dominion aforesaid, wth certaine Liberties and franchises of vew of ffrank pledge, As weifes, strayes, felones, goods and such like, and also a Courte Baron from three weekes to three weekes, and two fayres at Tedbury yerelie in the feast of Ashe Wednesdaye, and St. Mary Magdalen, and one market every Wednesday in the yere weekelie there to be holden, doe belong and appertayne unto the right honorable Sr Henry Berkeley Knight, Lord Berkeley, Mowbray, Seagrave and Bruce as cheefe Lord of the same, which Mannor, Towne and Dominion aforesaid wth all and singuler the premises are holden of our Soveraigne Lady the Queenes matie in capite by the service of one Knightes fee, as doth appere upon the vewe of divers anncient Inquisicons and other evidence.

ALSO THE DONATION, PRESENTATIO, and free disposicon of the vicaridge of the ppetuall Churche of Tetbury aforesaid, wth all the rightes thereunto belonging, doth appertayne

unto the said noble Lord Berkeley, unto which vicaridge there doth belong a fayre mansion house wherein the psons of the same Churche did accustomally dwell before the Personage was appropriate to the Abbot and Convent of the dissolved Abbaye of Eynsham. Also unto the said vicaridge doth belong divers houses and Burgages in the Towne of Tetbury aforesaid, also iiij xx x acr of Land arrable, and iiij acres of medowe in the fieldes and medowes of Tedbury and Charleton. And all the Tithe hay rising and growing within the parrishe of Tedbury aforesaid, wth all somer pasture of six kyne or bullocks in the warren of Tedbury yerelie. Also unto the said vicaridge doth belong a portion of Tithe corne increasing and growing yerelie in the village or Hamlet of Doughton, a member of the said parrish. Unto the which viecaridge doth also appertayne, All the Tithes of Woll, Lambz, Calves, pigs, geese, milke or cheese, and all and singuler other small tithes, wth all mortuaries and oblations to the saide church belonging. All which premises and portions are auncientlie esteemed to be of the yerelie valewe of fortie marks.

FFIRST OF THE FFREE RENTES or Burgage rents named St Andrewe Rents so called because they are accustomed to be payde at the feast of St Andrew onelie.

THE EAST PART OF WEST STREET [now Long St] beginning from the West and going Eastward to Chipping Crofte Lane.

1. THE LORD BERKELEY by his tennt Robert Rumney holdeth one Burgage there next Upton field upon the West parte and doth abbutt upon the streete towardes the south, and renteth yerelie to the Lord for the same in the free rent called St Andrewes Rent .. .. iijd.

14. THE QUEENES matie holdeth freelie One Tenement in the tenure of ffane, late belonging to the Chauntrie of Tedbury [etc] by the yerelie rent of xvjd. .. .. xvjd.

UPON the east pt of Chipping Croft Lane going towards the East and North.

24. ROBERT HIBERT holdeth freelie one Tenement being the signe of the White Harte lying next Chipping Croft Lane [etc] by the yerelie rent of 19d. .. .. xixd.

27. THE SAME Thomas [Escourte] holdeth freely one Tenemt called the sign of the Swane [etc.] and renteth yerelie xixd. .. .. .. xixd.

29. RICHARD ALRIDGE holdeth freelie one Smythe fforge in the myddle of the streete there .. iijd.

CICESTER STREETE, als Gumstall streete, the west parte.

34. RICHARD GASTRELL gent. holdeth freelie One Tenemt wth certaine arrable Land, . . . and a garden of the Lord .. .. xvjd.

CHURCH STREETE.

71. THE CHAUNTRYE house lying upon the south parte of the Church yard . . . renteth yerelie ijd. .. .. ijd.

82. HENRY CHAPMAN holdeth freelie one Tenement called the signe of the Lyon . . . . vjd.

WEST STREETE.

86. THOMAS ESCOURTE aforesaid holdeth freelie One Tenemt being a fayre new building [The Close] . . . . . xijd.

90. THE POORE of the Towne of Tedbury holde freelie one Tenṫ wth a barne and a close . . . in the tenure of wydowe Percyvall . . . . . ijd.

91. THE QUEENES matie holdeth one Tenement, Late the Abbot of Kingswood . . . . . xijd.

Sum̃a Totalis of all the free Rentes, called by the name of St. Andrewes rentes . . . . vli. xxiiid. ob.

MOVEABLE RENTES or rents of Purprestures, as Pentices, postes, Taverne heades, porches, Back dores and such like.

9. Richard Innoe for a porche, iid.

10. Henry Maiho for his taverne head, iid.

19. Giles Willm̃s for a Travise, iid.

21. George Escourte for vj pentise postes, vid., and a Back dore into Chipping Croft, 4d.

23. Richard Gastrell for v postes vd., one porch, iid., a pcell of waste ground builded upon, xviiid., and a back dore, iijd.

The Queenes matie for ii back dores into Chipping Croft, iijs.

37. Richard Beedle for a pole and a porche at his door, iiijd.

82 Henry Chapman for his Tenement called the signe of the Lyon—his signe iid., a shoppe viiid., a pale iid., a Taverne head iid., a porche iid.

THE DEMEANES OF TETBURY wth other ffarme lande in the Towne, villages, hamlets and fieldes of Tedbury, Upton, Charleton, and Doughton, with their trewe quantities, and how the same are abbutted and bounded, and what rent is nowe paid for the same.

9. EDWARD MAIHO, the Assignee of James Smallwood, doth holde by a lease Indented dated the xiith of September in the ivth and vth yere of King Phillip and Queene Mary for the terme of fortie yeres to endure from the feast of St. Michaell Tharchangell next after the date of the lease :—One close of pasture and medowe, that is to saie, xvii acres of pasture and ii acres i rod of meddowe, pcell of Wick Lease, lying betweene the Land of the Lord called Courte field in the tenure of Willm Myles gent. upon the south pte, and Bushie Leaze upon the north pte, and doth abbutt upon the Coniger in the tenure of John Savage gent. towardes the west, by the yerelie rent of xxvjs. viijd. .. .. xxvis. viiid.

Some of the acres	xix acr. i rod. whereof	pasture xvii acr meddowe ii acr i rod

19. THOMAS PERCYVALL holdeth at the will of the Lord One garden, pcell of the Courte, by the yerelie rent of iijs. iiijd. .. .. iijs. iiijd.

31. JOHN THROKMERTON Esquier holdeth by an Indenture dated the first of Januarie in the xxxvth yere of the Raigne of the Queenes matie that now is, for the terme of xxi yeres next ensuing the date of the said Lease All that the lodge and warren of Conyes and Coniger, togither wth the game and stocke of Conyes, and other the proffits and como-

dities, and yerelie encrease of the same, comonlie called and knowen by the name of Tedbury warren, inclosed wth a hedge and diche, cont. ccxxiiij xiij acr j rod xxvi pches of pasture, sett, lying, and being in the pish of Tedbury aforesaid, next the north fielde of Tedbury uppon the west and south pts, and the Comon Waye, Newenton and Ashely fields uppon the east, and doth abbutt upon Cherington downe towardes the north, by the yerelie rent of xvjli. .. .. xvjli.

Suma of pasture. ccxxiiij xiij acr i rod v. xxvi pches

32. GEORGE ESCOURTE gent. the Assignee of Owen ffludd doth holde by a Lease Indented bearing date the last daye of maye in the xiith yere of her mats raigne from the feast of St. Michaell Tharchangell in the yere of our Lord God 1577 to the end and terme of xxi yeres then next ensuing :—All that the fferme of the tole, and proffits of the ffayres and markett dayes yerelie, wthin the mannor and Burroughe of Tedbury aforesaid, wth all manner of proffits and comodities to the same belonging, yeelding and paying therefore yerelie xili, that is to saye, for the tole of the markets vjli, and for ii ffayre dayes vli. .. .. xjli.

CHARLETON.

35. WILLIAM BROWNING holdeth by copy of Courte role dated the xxiiith daye of Marche in the second and thirde yere of the raigne of King Phillip and Queen Mary . . . One Close of

pasture uppon Hewlsdeane hill conteyning iij acr lying next the land of the vicar of Tedbury, and the highe waye leading to Elmestrie uppon the east pte, and the land of the said George Huntley's, late belonging to the dissolved monasterie of Kingswood uppon the west pte . . . One ffarendell of Land in shorte pease ffurlong lying next the land of the said George Huntley, late belonging to the Nunrey of Godstowe . . .

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE CARTULARY OF ST. MARY'S, WARWICK.

By the Rev. J. HARVEY BLOOM, M.A.

The "High Church of Warwick," as it is locally called, stands in a position of singular power. Its late renaissance tower dominates the whole town and countryside, and beneath its shadow rest the great earls of the House of Beauchamp, and chief of all, Earl Richard, buried beneath his gilded effigy, within a chapel of matchless beauty, reared that daily Mass should be said for ever for his soul's health. Long before the time of the Beauchamps St. Mary's had become great, and had dethroned its more ancient rival the Church of All Saints in the castle, and had absorbed its canons, schools, and revenues. Those who have hitherto written of the College have hardly made this plain. Saxon Warwick under Turchil or Turchetil, had grown about the buhr of Aethefleda, and that buhr had its church and school, as such Saxon strongholds usually had. All Saints' was probably the oldest church in the town, but had, from its position, more the nature of a castle chapel than a parish church. The mother church of the town of Warwick would seem to have been St. Mary (and All Saints'), and it is so called in the confirmation of Bishop Simon and in a letter of St. Thomas of Canterbury (fol. 15). Nevertheless the castle chapel was well endowed, and the bulk of the revenue of the refounded College came from the older institution. Henry de Newburgh was the first of the Norman earls to take an interest in St. Mary's, and it is perhaps due to him (Rous) that Earl Roger was able to carry out the amalgamation. I mean that what his father commenced the son completed. Earl Henry gave the fee of William, the chaplain, who was a

prebendary of some prebend attached to Compton Mordac, but what does not appear. Perhaps Earl Henry made that church a prebend. Herlewine, the priest, ancestor of William, had held it with the tithe of the toll of Warwick and the mill of Lolesam (fol. 8). To this deed Bishop Theold is a witness, and Hugh, Archdeacon of Worcester, and among others Gregory, the Earl's *Medicus*. This grant must have occurred between 1115, when Theold was consecrated, and 1123, when Earl Henry died. The College was, however, founded in 1123, so that the gift took place probably in that year. Earl Roger, the second founder, succeeded; in spite of an attempt of the canons of All Saints' to resist, a resistance backed by a confirmation of their privileges by Henry I (fol. 11). He was rid of the canons and the school out of his castle. Why was this? Did he object to the presence of the boys and clergy, with their strong Saxon proclivities for the old foundation within the fortress he was probably reconstructing? or did he merely believe they would be more useful in the town? Or again, did he wish to found his new College as cheaply as might be convenient? Possibly all these reasons were at work. The translation of the College was effected for the soul's health of King William I and Matilda his wife, King William II, and for perpetual memory of the soul of Roger de Belmund and his Countess Aeline, and for the soul of Earl Henry, the grantor's father. The All Saints' property transferred consisted of the Churches of the Holy Sepulchre with St. Helen, the Church of Gretham (co. Ruts), the Churches of St. John and St. Peter, the school of Warwick, and the tithes of Bodifort, Welesburne, Herdewic next Longe brugge, Charlecot, Fulebroc, Snitenefeld, Claverdone, Sireburne, Mulverton, Coton, Cumtun, Walton Theodric, and Walton Spileby, Bereford, Mueton, Hethe, Caldecot, the Church of Budebroc, and trial by water, iron and duel, 100 acres of land in Coton, and the land of the chaplain Wimund. The transfer was duly confirmed by the bishop, archbishop and pope. To the new foundation Earl Roger

granted £4 10s. yearly out of the toll of the burgh, and the original charter, set out on fol. xd of the Cartulary, is in possession of the Town Clerk of Warwick to-day. He confirmed his father's grants, gave them the Chapel of St. James on the parapet of the west gate (fol. 8d), and a croft without the town ditch. He also added the Chapel of Muiton and ten acres of his demesne there, and confirmed grants made by his men. The College thus set on foot was by no means rich, and had not its revenues been considerably augmented by further gifts, the income of its dean and prebendaries would have been small. The prebendaries, as was usually the case, were appointed to titular prebends, and in the case of Warwick, at any rate at first, they seem to have personally served the churches. They were as follows:—the Prebend of Cumpton Mordac, the Prebend of Budbroc, the Prebend of Sireburne, the Prebend of St. Peter, the Prebend of St. James, the Prebend of St. Michael (or St. Sepulchre), all of which could well have been attended to from Warwick, except the former, which had never any considerable population, the chapel of the manor being served by the domestic chaplain of its owner.

It must strike all who think over the question that colleges of secular canons never attracted popularity or attained the wealth and position of houses of regulars. The reasons may perhaps be found that they were created for an end. The various officials of a diocese, its chancellors, vicars-general, registrars, archdeacons, etc., were frequently paid or rewarded by granting to them the deanery of a college, or a prebend within it. In the latter case a vicar was easily procured at a cheap rate who said the daily Mass and sung the offices, and often served the church appropriated to the prebend. The system led to many abuses. The prebendaries usually tried to obtain as much as they could for their money, maintained their vicars for the minimum time, and occasionally allowed the buildings of the benefice and the chancel of their church to become ruinous. This led to

increased stringency in the oath of obedience to the bishop and the oath to observe the statutes of their church, but was so ineffectual that many a canon incurred for his gross neglect the greater excommunication. Royalty copied the episcopate, and provided for its deserving clerks, granting prebends to many who were in minor orders. The great barons followed in their train. It was doubtless for this reason Henry de Newburgh first thought of founding the College of the Blessed Mary and All Saints' of Warwick as a guerdon for his clerks.

The Cartulary of the College is late in date (it was written in the fifteenth century), but is of considerable interest, and noticeable for its wealth of papal bulls, its royal and episcopal confirmations in a negative sense, and for a considerable number of blank leaves. To the lay mind the lists of vestments, ornaments, and relics, the statutes and the royal charters contained in it, are of most interest, but all these have been more or less dealt with, and are accessible in print, and hence practically outside the scope of my article. The Cartulary consists of 232 folios of parchment, mostly written in one hand, but containing a number of scattered additions. It is dull matter, setting down the bare contents of such a MS., but there is perhaps no other way of giving a general idea of its contents.

Omitting the incorporated additional documents, the first section begins on folio 8, with charters of Earl Roger and the Countess Margaret, and includes the school charter of Earl Henry and a long series of royal, papal, archiepiscopal and episcopal confirmations. It is followed by a series of charters of the Salteresford and grants of annual rents out of various tenements in the town and its suburbs. On folio 55d is a long instrument by William Witleseye, Bishop of Worcester, the result of an inquiry into the privileges and rights of the College, and incidentally a record of the depositions of the persons examined. Then follow copies of charters relating to Pillerton, Spellesbury (co. Oxon), Witlesford in Cambridge,

Chaddesley Corbett in Worcestershire, Hasleor advowson, Cuckoo Church in Wedgnock, Northbrook, the Manor of Haselor, Compton Mordack, and Wolfhamcote.

A series of documents follow relating to the quarrel with the Priory of the Holy Sepulchre over parochial rights, and the appropriation and union of the several Warwick churches. After this there are lists of goods, ornaments, and relics.

In the Public Record Office is another volume of paper which contains various accounts of the College, some of considerable interest, but, alas! undated.

The value of all early documents, apart from such as are obviously historical, lies in the flood of light they serve to throw on the conditions and character of the life of their time. It is true the bones are very dry, but a hint here and another there may lead one into something very near a correct judgment of the size, general character and importance of any particular town, even at a remote date. For instance, the deeds in the Cartulary are concerned with grants to the deans and canons of small rents of a few silver pennies a year at most. Yet they let us know the names and approximate dates of the deans and canons themselves, and also of the inhabitants and traders of Warwick, who appear either as principals or witnesses in them; the names of its streets, etc., and when we pass outside its wall, the names of the physical features of the countryside; while among the volume of accounts is at least one refreshing piece of folklore.

To resume for a moment the story of the College, there is a confirmatory grant (fol. 9d) made by Robert Curli of the Church of Budebroc, and its property, which is set down as sixty acres of inland (demesne land), a portion of waste, the priest's manse, its croft, the tithe of the whole village both in demesne and in the land of the villeins, and that of Hamton, Norton and Crevecnor, with tithe of the mill, all of which belonged to the church in the time of Geoffrey the chamberlain, as the old men of the place make oath. The Chapel of

Norton is specially assigned for the dedication of the cemetery, with three parts of a virgate of demesne land. The grant was made in the presence of Godefry and Baldewin, two deans of the bishop, *i.e.* rural deans, and among the witnesses are Ralph, Prior of the Holy Sepulchre, and two canons of St. Mary's, Osbert and Richard, and William, styled Dean of St. Peter's. The first stage in the story of the College was duly confirmed by the bishops, the archbishop, St. Thomas of Canterbury, Pope Eugenius III, and King Henry I.

The erection of St. Mary's and the dedication of its cemetery made the other parochial churches and chapels of Warwick unnecessary, so far as their parochial rights were concerned. St. Helen's is merged in St. Sepulchre, in time St. Laurence and St. John disappear, St. James and St. Peter are preserved because they are prebendal and also as part of the town defences. With the Holy Sepulchre matters were different; at first a parochial church, it was formed into a priory erected on the site of the old Church of St. Helen (Dr. Cox) about the year 1109 (so Rous). The Church of St. Helen had been, as we have seen, part of the property of the College of All Saints, and was transferred to the College of St. Mary by Earl Roger, but became united to the new foundation before the actual foundation of the College. Hence the later dispute. The consecration of an altar in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is noted on folio 14, wherein it specifies that the assent of the earl and of the canons of All Saints' has obtained. They had also a cemetery which was the source of considerable contention, the canons pleading parochial rights to bury their parishioners. Ralph, who was Prior of St. Sepulchre at the time, fought hard for what was needless to say a pecuniary benefit, but a letter from St. Thomas of Canterbury ordered him to restore the usurped rights to the mother church of All Saints and St. Mary (fol. 15). This was backed by a confirmation from Pope Adrian IV, and a series of confirmations by Henry II. The papal

commissioners were the Bishop of Hereford and the Archdeacon of Oxford, the latter of whom issued a mandate to the Dean, Walter de Salteresford, to recover from Prior Ralph the corpse of the wife of Gilbert le Nutrex, which he had illegally buried, and to expose it publicly in the Church of St. Mary (fol. 20d). Even this did not completely settle the dispute. Another bull from Pope Alexander, a further letter from the archdeacon, and an order from the Crown followed. Many years after the canons made due amends, and granted to the mother church all their rights in a lane reaching from the cemetery of St. Mary to Le Waldich (fol. 22). This was in 1337.

When Bishop Cantilupe visited the College he found the usual state of things. The prebends were all non-resident, their unfortunate vicars had to depend upon the offerings (oblations and obventions) of the people, and were so poor that they had to be reduced in number. The bishop therefore ordered that six chaplains should be appointed, and the prebendaries were forced to contribute a sufficient sum to their support (Dugdale, quoting Giffard). This is the beginning of the second stage in the history of the College. The dean and canons resolved to fight the matter out, and appealed to Canterbury against the bishop. Giffard was, however, a rich man, and could hold his own. He therefore excommunicated the dean and determinedly ignored his existence as such. This took place in 1284. On the other hand, the dean was a relation of the late earl, and no doubt was powerfully backed, or he could hardly have continued his resistance until 1297. The dispute went to the Court of Arches, and the dean and canons were fined twenty marks (Giffard, 249). The new dean, Thomas de Sodington, was appointed as a result of the bishop's visitation.

The reconstruction and endowment of the Church and College began in 1334, when Thomas de Beauchamp gave them the advowson of the Church of Pillerton Hercy, with the Chapel of Pillerton Priors (fol. 61d), and this was appropriated

to them and duly confirmed by the Prior and Chapter of Worcester (53d), with which body there was a long and heated dispute as to the rights of Pillerton Priors (53d *et seq*). Earl Thomas also granted them lands in Haselor, Wolfhamcote, and Whittlesford (co. ,Cambridge); but previously to this one Simon de Upton had granted them the Chapel of Upton in Haselor, his right to do so being violently disputed by more than one parish priest of Haselor, and even appeals to the archbishop. A letter from St. Thomas of Canterbury caused the then priest, one William, to submit, and Henry II confirmed the rights of the College, Henry III citing his charter and re-affirming it. They also received gifts of woodland from Nicholas de Pole, Justiciary of England, with the full assent of Matilda, his wife, and Ralph and Robert, his sons, and among other things, cherchset of oats and hens, law grist at the mill and fishery on our bank with "shufneht" (? shovenet), and these and all instruments except drawtneth (fol. 125). Another instrument (fol. 129d) states that the Church of Haselor was founded by King Henry with a cemetery, in the name of the most glorious Virgin Mary, St. Lawrence and All Saints, and held a manse and two virgates of land in Haselor and Walcote. The manor itself was purchased by Earl Thomas and conveyed to the College Sept. 20th, 19 Rich. II (1399).

At the same time William de Beauchamp, the brother of Earl Thomas, granted them the advowson of Spellsbury (fol. 81), and that of Chaddesley Corbett in Worcestershire, because the endowment was too small for the maintenance of divine worship. It had no doubt deteriorated, as all property had done, through the three visitations of the Black Death. There was also the new church to be considered. This was probably in the course of erection in 1364, when the pope granted a three years' indulgence to all who helped the repair by gift on Feasts of the Virgin, and the more usual forty days' canonical remission for those assisting in like manner at other feasts (Cal. Pap., Lett iv, 39).

The spirit of reform was in the air, for Bishop Wittleseye held a long inquiry into the ancient rights and privileges of the College, and both it and the depositions of those whom he examined are set out in the MS. This took place in December, 1367, and the bishop was enabled to recover many of the rights which had lapsed through the neglect of the dean and his non-resident canons (fol. 56). This stage in the reorganisation of the College was marked by the license of the earl, the bishop, and the Crown, for the appropriation of the advowsons of St. Nicholas, St. Lawrence, St. Peter and that of Budbrook (fol. 178–184). The Prior of Sepulchre, who had previously held a seat in the chapter as a prebendary of the prebend of that name, was expelled by a mandate from Bishop Tideman in 1375 (fol. 185d).

In 1401 Walter Power gave the College the Manor of Heathcote, and in 1454 the King-maker added a considerable plot of ground to their garden and churchyard. In 1461 the king granted them part of Northbroke (fol. 142), and in 1468 the King-maker and his Countess Anne added the Manors of Baginton and Wolverton, with the intent that four priests and two clerks should be found for service of the church. This does not appear at all in the Cartulary. Henry VII gave Cuckoo Church in 1500, but it has been overlooked that this was a re-grant of an estate that had lapsed, and which was originally the gift of John de Abetoth and his wife Margaret de Clynton, under the style of the Chapel of the Blessed John the Evangelist of Beausale, and the land in the field of Rykenylesbury which Martin the miller held, and various other lands and rights such as tithe of each beast in the Park of Beausale and of pannage there, and tithe of fish in the pond. For each such beast a spatula was paid.

The church was remarkably rich in vestments, but the list is far too lengthy to be given in the course of this paper. The service books were of unusual splendour, and the relics, many and peculiar, are apt to raise a smile in the twentieth century. For instance, a piece of the burning bush which Moses saw,

a fragment of Abraham's seat, part of the oil in which fire came down from heaven at Pentecost, part of the hair, milk and garments of the Blessed Virgin, the ivory horn of St. George, and the frying-pan of St. Brandon. But these have more than once been noticed, and, as already said, are outside the scope of the paper.

A note on folio 2 of the MS. states that Thomas Younge, the dean, gave a gilded chalice enamelled with ymages of the four doctors, a linen cloth, a towell of work, and six books, Pupillo oculi, Odo, a treatise of Pope Innocent, Librum de Corpus Christi, Dialogus Gregorii, Peter Comestre, etc., and also that John Porter received from him for the repair of the deanery a silver chest and lid, worth 23s., two spoons worth 25s., various furs, etc., a book of St. Bridgett, another of SS. Matilda and Elizabeth, a book of chronicles, De Expositione Missus Gabriel, the white book of Lusanc', a red book, a book of the Order of St. Benedict, etc.

The dean and canons obviously lived in their own manses, but after the formal institution of the six vicars these seem to have lived in common, and had furniture for common use, which is duly set down (fol. 186) as handed to Roger Whytyngton and his companions. They comprise very simple household necessaries, the most unusual articles being :—ii. hamos feari pro ollis, i. Salsarium pro sale inponeda de stague, xii. perapsides (platters), i. grator de plate Flanedre, i. coclarium argenteum (a silver spoon), vi. gilt candlesticks, i. peperqueerinie.

The published list of deans is very defective, but the Cartulary supplements them to a considerable extent. The first to be recorded is one Master John, *circa* 1123 (fol. 10d). His successor, one William, occurs after A.D. 1141. After 1154 Walter de Salteresford appears, then Jordan, who had previously been a canon. Before 1160 William, son of Richard ; before 1185 Richard, son of Ascur ; in 1279 Robert de Placeto, who after a long fight was, as we have seen, excommunicated and apparently deposed in 1290 ; then

Thomas de Sodynton. Then in 1297 Ralph de Hengham, one of the canons, who in that year took the place of William de Apperley, to be succeeded in 1306 by Master Robert Tankard. The list of deans must cease here for want of room, and no mention can be made of the various prebendaries, many of whom are on record, but are difficult to assign to their respective prebends, though occasionally the descent is plain and apparent.

The plan of the town in the twelfth century was much as it remains to-day. On the south lay the castle, with its stockaded mounds, shortly to be walled with stone, a simple mott and burh, afterwards re-modelled as a concentric castle. From its enceinte the ditch and mound of the town stretched round three points of the compass, with gates on the east, north, and west, the first and last still standing with their chapels on the parapet, though the present structures are far later than the twelfth century. From the west gate led the shopping centre of the burgh, the High Pavement or High Market. It was continued as Le Jury to the east gate. In the present market-place stood the Church of St. John, used for the school after its disuse as a parish church. The other streets and places mentioned in the Cartulary are Scholane (fol. 33), Le Bretayne (fol. 47d), Le Rondetable (fol. 32), Le Waldich (fol. 22), Fullers Street (fol. 46d), the street of the Castle, le Rue Chastel (fol. 48d). At a later date, 1425 (fol. 32–9) Smyth Street, Nicholas Street, West Street, Queenwelst, Walker Street, Le Horse Chepynge (fol. 54d), and so forth.

Warwick never possessed much trade. At any rate, the evidence of any is very slight so far as the Cartulary goes. As early as 1115 a resident medicus, one Gregory, was there in the earl's employ (fol. 41d), and in 1306 Robert le Belyetere appears, a name especially interesting, as so very little is known of the Warwickshire bell-founders. He probably cast the bell at Halford and that at Whitchurch.[1] The only name

[1] Letter to Author from Mr. Walters of the British Museum, author of *The Church Bells of Warwickshire.*

previously known was that of John Kingston, who was living in the Northgate in 1401.[1] Unfortunately Robert must have got into trouble, as the dean seized his goods for some felony (fol. 52d). William Callcearius (fol. 51), a spur maker. There was a tannery at Warwick at an early date, if one can trust such names as Gerard the tanner (fol. 42d), and Robert le tanerer was provost of the burgh in 1296 (fol. 48d). There was also one William a skinner (fol. 42d), and Henry le Wolmonger (fol. 53d), but he was somewhat late in date. Robert le Pursere occurs on folio 48, and Geoffrey the taylor on 49d, both thirteenth century. Geoffrey the cook appears in the twelfth century (fol. 42d), and Hugh le Chapman (fol. 44) in 1322. The usual trades of a small town so far as the Cartulary goes are entirely absent. Robert Mercarius alone represents the drapers (fol. 42d), but it would not do to judge only from this particular MS., since very few Warwick deeds are known, and still fewer have been studied. Among the original deeds in the Public Record Office one meets with Ralph le Taylor,[2] and in an early deed in the castle John le Couper, Clement of Shereburn, smith, and Henry the smith all occur.[3] No community could very well get along without its smith and cooper, its mason and carpenter, and if these names do not appear it is that we have not the material at our disposal. There are one or two names of unusual character that demand notice: Rogiment Vicedent (fol. 43d), William le Quarrenir (fol. 44), Nicolas le Oatreour (fol. 44), John Paternoster (fol. 45d), Recello de Warric, Maskede Knout (fol. 53d).

There is little time for more than a brief note from the volume of College accounts, also preserved in the Public Record Office. They are undated, but probably of the time of Henry VII. When the bishop came, the canons gave 2s. for six fat geese, 4s. for as many capons, 2s. 6d. for twelve

[1] Mentioned in a Compotus Roll of the King-maker presented to the Castle.

[2] Misc. Exch. xxxvi. 60.

[3] Grev. Ch. w. 1.

rabbits, so that they feasted my lord as was usual. Another item is of interest: "Item paid on Sherethursday[1] at the Maundy for vii cake made sheeleuise[2] with loves[3] for Mr. Dean and the 6 canons 14d. Item ten wiggs for the ten vicars, item 8 wigges for the 8 clerks, item for 6 queresters vi wiggs, iiijd, item further to 1 cake to make the porchions drynke wull iiijd, item ale iiij galons viiid, item a potell of sak 6d."

This is a specially interesting piece of Warwickshire folk-lore, marking apparently some ceremonial cake distribution on Maundy Thursday. Wigs were three-cornered cakes made in most parts of the county.

This concludes my short summary of the contents of this most interesting manuscript, which should be printed as speedily as may be. It is my earnest hope that the few points used in my paper will serve to show how needful this is.

[1] Ascension Day.

[2] ? Shellwise, that is the form of escallops.

[3] Loaves.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST, COVENTRY.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, COVENTRY, AND ITS PRECINCTS.

By F. W. HUMBERSTONE, A.K.C.

The Structure.

The idea that Queen Isabella, the widow of Edward II, and the mother of Edward III, spent the last thirty years of her life a prisoner at Castle Rising is now proved to be incorrect.[1] She had several residences, and the manor house at Cheylesmore, Coventry, is spoken of as "one of her favourite places of abode." She not only resided there occasionally, but she exercised considerable influence over local affairs, as several charters preserved in the muniment room at St. Mary's Hall testify. Thus the Charter of Incorporation, dated 1344, was granted at her "instance and request." Another of the preserved "letters-patent," written in French and dated (May 7th, 1344) from Castle Rising, and signed "Isabella, the Queen Mother," grants "to the good people of the Guild of St. John Baptist, in the town of Coventre, a piece of land called Babbelak, in the same town, in order that they may there build a Chapel in honour of God and St. John the Baptist, and have there two chaplains daily chanting masses and other divine services for the good estate of the said Queen's dear son, the King, and of the said Queen Isabella, and of her daughter the Queen Philippa, and for the Prince of Wales, during their lives, and for their souls when they shall have died; and for the soul of the Queen's dear lord (!) the late King of England . . . and for the lives and souls of the brethren of the said Guild, etc."

This was the origin of the Collegiate Church of St. John Baptist, Coventry, commonly (until recent times) known as

[1] *Dictionary of National Biography.*

Bablake Church. The building of the chapel was proceeded with immediately, and a dedication took place on the 5th of May, 1350.

Whether any portion of the chapel then dedicated forms a part of the present church it is impossible to say with certainty. During the restoration in 1875, when soil to the depth in this part of three feet was removed in order to find the true floor, the base of a substantial wall was discovered running from south to north through the middle of the present chancel into the churchyard beyond; and a competent opinion was expressed that this was the east end of the original chapel. In that case it is clear that the present chancel, or at least the eastern portion of it, was not built until after 1350. And there are architectural reasons for the supposition that the chancel of the church that now is, is of later date than at least some portions of the nave and aisles. But the story of the erection of the church in portions at different periods is complicated.

In 1357 William Walsheman, valet and steward to Queen Isabella, agreed to enlarge the existing chapel by the addition of "one new aisle." "I am strongly of opinion," wrote the late Mr. William George Fretton, F.S.A., "that this part of the church [he is describing the south aisle of the nave] with the lower part of the south transept, constitutes the aisle that Walsheman agreed, in 1357, to erect at his own cost." Mr. F. W. Woodhouse, the author of a recently-published work entitled *The Churches of Coventry*, is of the same opinion. "The tracery of these windows," he says, "is somewhat peculiar in design and refined in detail, and has the transitional character one would expect from its date."

Assuming then that this is Walsheman's aisle, and that it was erected in 1357, there must have been a nave prior to that date. A small portion of that nave remains. The clerestory on the north side, as it is at present, consists of three large windows with Decorated tracery. Moreover, the

stone of this portion of the wall has a greyish tinge; the lower part is *red* sandstone. We may take it then that the original nave belonged to the Decorated period, and was erected before Walsheman's aisle in 1357—possibly even before 1350, when the first dedication took place.

Some time between 1365 and 1369 this same Walsheman and his wife, Christina, gave certain tenements called the Draperie to the Guild to meet the cost of building "a chapel within the chapel of Bablake, to the honour of the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, St. John, and St. Katherine." When the church was restored in 1875 and four feet of earth removed from the nave and its aisles, the bases of the pillars were brought to light. On the western face of each of the two western piers that help to support the tower were discovered the remains of two altars of the fifteenth century. "I presume," says Mr. Fretton, "these were the altars of the Holy Trinity and St. Katherine."

We might go on assuming, were it not for the startling announcement that in the year 1375 "the church was BEGUN." This is made by one of the city annalists, who goes on to commend the generosity of the mayor, William Woofe, "a great helper in his costs and charges." The enlargements of this period—the last quarter of the fourteenth century—must have been considerable. They include probably the partial or total reconstruction of the chancel, and its extension eastward, together with the insertion of the fine Transitional window at the far end.

The north aisle, too, judging from Transitional tracery of its windows, appears to have been erected at the same time.

Either at this time or somewhat later, for the Perpendicular tracery is fully developed, occurred the happy afterthought of adding transepts to the upper story, thus making the church cruciform above and rectangular below. The tower was probably built at the same time.

Such alterations and extensions might well appear to

the "honest chronicler" like an entire reconstruction; but there were greater changes to come, after an interval of perhaps another century. Attention has been called to the Decorated clerestory on the north side of the nave as being perhaps the oldest part of the present church. It is easy now to see what was done to this side at a subsequent period, for not only are its arches of great width, but the mouldings of both arch and pillar "have the characteristic shallowness of the [Perpendicular] period," and the colour of the stone is different. The alteration was like putting a new and modern shop-front under the overlapping stories of an old house.

On the *south* side of the nave the changes are even more marked. Not only have we the same wide arches and shallow mouldings as on the north side, but the clerestory has undergone a complete transformation. The large Decorated windows (assuming that the clerestory on the south side originally corresponded to that on the north) have been removed, and their place supplied by transomed and trefoiled lights, set in square-headed frames of the most up-to-date (that is to say, Tudor) pattern.[1] In the choir again, although the pillars and arches have been left alone, a clerestory like that in the nave has been substituted for the former, whatever it was.

To conclude these few remarks upon the structure, Sir Gilbert Scott once said that he knew no interior more beautiful than that of St. John's, Coventry. Mr. F. W. Woodhouse, the author of *The Churches of Coventry*, in the "Bell Series," without going quite so far as the eminent architect to whom both restorations were entrusted, writes: "All, at least, will agree that there is something about it striking and dignified, which is obviously not concerned with mere size, is largely independent of elaboration of detail, and may therefore be safely attributed to its satisfactory proportions, and the broad effects of light and shade."

[1] Illustrations of these are given on page 88 of *The Churches of Coventry*, by F. W. Woodhouse (Bell Series).

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (EXTERIOR).

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (INTERIOR).

THE HISTORY.

The history of the church can only be briefly touched upon. The full strength of the college, according to Stowe, was "One Warden, 12 priests, and 12 singing men." When John Leland passed through Coventry, not later than 1544, the number had declined to eight "ministers," as he calls them The occupations of these were various, and included the conduct of a grammar school; but the main duty, of course, was the daily celebration of Mass, "for the welfare . . . of the brethren and benefactors of the said Guild . . . and for the souls of all who have died in the Faith." Obits, or anniversaries of deceased members, became so numerous, and it must be added so scandalous, that they were at length restricted to two in the year—the eves of St. John Baptist (June 24th) and of St. Peter (June 29th).

After the suppression in 1548, the city authorities petitioned for the church and college buildings to be made over to them. The favour was granted, a rent of one penny per annum being paid as an acknowledgment for nearly two hundred years. The grant included "all the rents, revenues, and profits of the said church, with the bells, lead, iron, glass, jewels, and ornaments of every kind belonging thereto," but as the main source of income had been stopped by the dissolution of the Trinity Guild in 1545, the "revenues" were insufficient to maintain regular services, and they were discontinued. In 1561 the church was closed altogether for a time, and 2s. 4d. was paid by the Wardens of Holy Trinity "for ye carrying of ye seats from ye bablake."

But with the advance of Puritanism another use was found for "ye bablake." A demand arose for "preaching ministers" or "lecturers." "A wonderful thing it is," wrote Bishop Andrewes, "how many sermons, and sermons upon sermons, as it were so many measures of seed, are thrown in daily; and what becomes of them no man can tell . . . Fruit there comes none." In Coventry the lecturers were

"appointed, protected, and paid" by the civic authorities, who also made all the arrangements for the lectures or sermons. "In 1608, William Hancox, the Mayor, caused the church to be repaired, the floor boarded, the windows glazed, and some seats made," in readiness for a lecture, to be delivered every Saturday afternoon from 3 to 4 o'clock, "for the better fitting of the people for the Sabbath." Other lecturers succeeded, but the services were occasional only.

During the Cromwellian period Bablake Church was loaned to the Independents, Mr. Samuel Basnet, the son of a former mayor, being appointed minister.

At the Restoration the church fared even worse, being utterly neglected, and suffered to fall into decay, save for occasional attention to the roof, the clock, and the bells. But in 1733 application was made to Parliament for an Act to enable the local authorities to create a new parish out of Spon Street Ward, with St. John's for its parish church. This was obtained, and carried out during the four following years. The alterations then made were sadly out of keeping with the character of the building, though quite in accordance with the spirit of the time. A ponderous pulpit with a sounding board was erected against the south-west tower pier, the masonry being cut away to accommodate it; the floor was raised to a height of three feet in the chancel and four in the nave, as a protection against floods; galleries were built into the north aisle and the transepts, and high pews prevailed everywhere.

By the same Act of Parliament permission was obtained to transfer £200 from the endowment of the free school to that of the church, upon the understanding that the head master for the time being should be rector and the usher lecturer.[1] The value of the benefice was augmented by £100 per annum derived from seat-rents. The arrangement

[1] At this time the emoluments of the head master and the usher were considerable, and the duties light, owing to the comparatively small number of scholars attending the school.

lasted until 1864, when the Rev. Thomas Sheepshanks (the father of the late Bishop Sheepshanks) retiring from the head mastership, retained the rectory, and the right of future presentation was sold by the trustees for the benefit of the school. Under this arrangement services were held without further intermission until 1858, when a restoration of the fabric became imperatively necessary.

The first restoration of the church was begun in that year, and continued until October, 1861, when the state of destitution which prevailed in the city compelled a suspension of the work. The exterior walls of the tower, the transepts, and the east end, which were of a soft, grey colour, were cased (not to their advantage) with new-*red* sandstone, and the interior walls and pillars of the chancel were scraped. In 1875 the Restoration was resumed from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott, with the result, as regards the general appearance of the interior, we see to-day. The church was re-opened on its patronal festival in 1877, the cost of the restoration having been upwards of £8,000. A few fragments of the old stained glass are preserved in the west window of the north aisle, and some of the encaustic tiles found in the floor are relaid at the base of the western tower piers.

On the night of December 30th and 31st, 1900, an unforeseen disaster overtook St. John's. The lower parts of Coventry were visited by a serious flood, and water stood in the church to the height of 5 ft. 6 in. Great damage was done to the organ, seats, books, and altar furniture, and upwards of £350 was spent in putting the church into repair. To this must be added £800 more for the provision of a new organ.

At a meeting of the parishioners in the spring of 1905 it was unanimously resolved that from St. John's Day next ensuing seat-rents should be abolished, and the church be "free and open."

Some additions to the internal fittings of the church

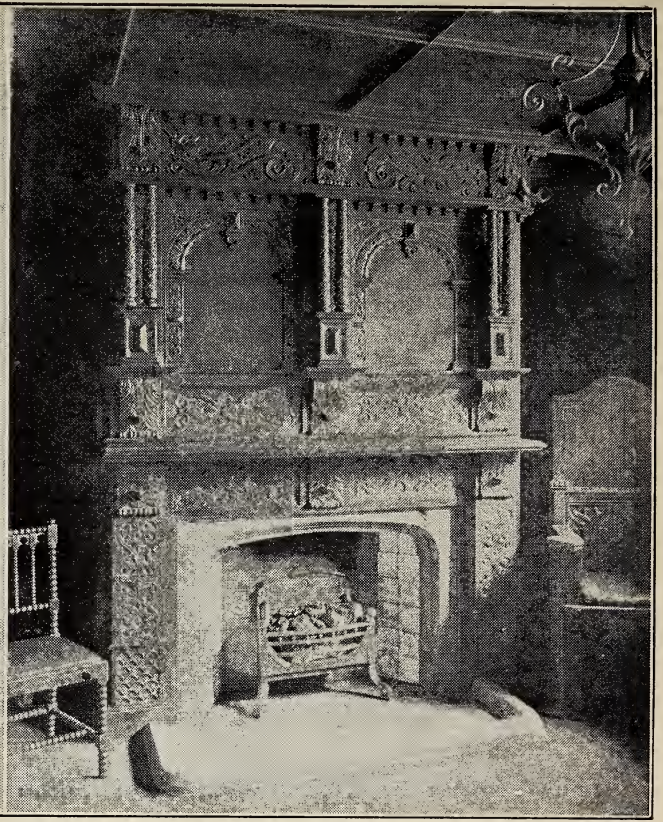
made in recent years add considerably to its beauty. These include a delicately-carved stone pulpit, a chancel screen of beautiful design, presented in 1886, with the rood added twenty-two years later, a light and graceful organ case, designed by Mr. Bucknill, the well-known church architect, and the altar-piece in the Lady Chapel. This last consists of three paintings, copies of masterpieces executed in Rome. The centre panel is a copy of Raphael's "The Madonna and the Goldfinch," whilst the panels on the left and right are respectively "St. Michael" and "An Angel playing upon a Guitar," both after Perugino, Raphael's teacher. All these additions are the gifts of persons who desire to remain anonymous, and some are memorials of deceased benefactors. The crossed flags in the south transept perpetuate the memory of the loss of H.M.S. *Captain* in the Bay of Biscay on September 7th, 1870, and of Commander Richard Sheepshanks, a son of the then rector.

THE PRECINCTS.

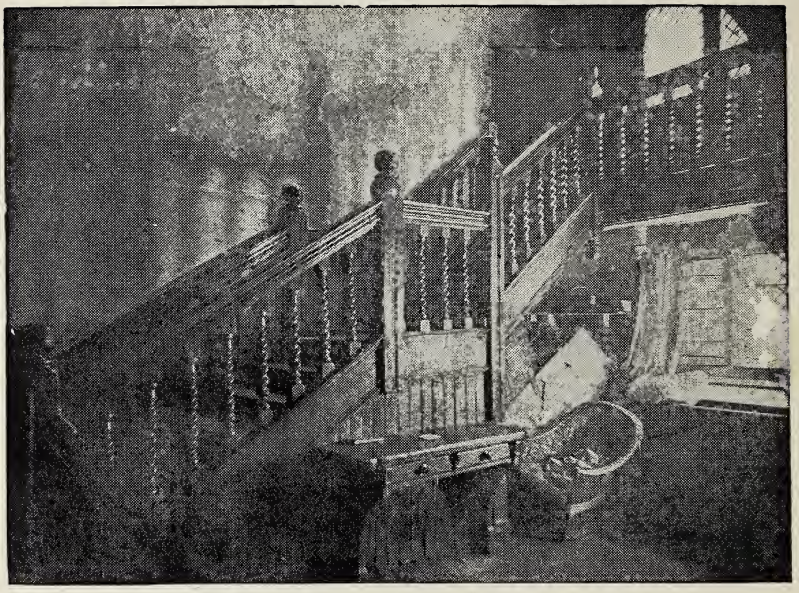
BABLAKE COLLEGE.

No portion of the original Bablake College remains, or is described by any writer. But it may be asserted with some confidence that the Bablake Boys' Hospital, because architecturally it belongs to the early Tudor period, must have formed a part of the College at the time of its suppression in 1548. During the lifetime of my friend William George Fretton, F.S.A., who died in 1900, and of his contemporaries, Mr. M. H. Bloxham, F.S.A., of Rugby, Mr. Tom Burgess, F.S.A., of Leamington, and the Rev. Peter B. Brodie, Vicar of Rowington, near Warwick—those archæological giants of the seventies—the assertion that this building is of the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century was not disputed; but recent opinion seems almost inclined to support the view that 1560, the date of the foundation of Bablake Hospital, is also the date of the building in which for upwards of three

DINING HALL, BABLAKE.



ST. MARY'S HALL.



STAIRCASE, BABLAKE BOYS' HOSPITAL.

BOND'S AND BABLAKE BOYS' HOSPITALS
(BABLAKE QUADRANGLE).

hundred years Thomas Wheatley's beneficent purpose was carried out. It is true that both the accounts of the foundation of Bablake School state that "in the year 1560 this Hospital *was erected*"; but, as we know, little reliance is to be placed upon the accuracy of such statements, and, as we have seen in the case of the adjoining church, the term ERECTED is applied to buildings that have been at the time merely *altered* and *adapted*. In support of the foregoing opinion the following points deserve consideration:—

1. Not only have we here a cloister, but a DOUBLE CLOISTER—a passage open to the air, above and below. This feature is almost unique; but the Prior's House at Wenlock Abbey has the same characteristic, and this is a fifteenth-century monastic house. And observe that in both cases the upper passage is not a mere wooden gallery added to the building, such as is to be seen in old inns, but it is an integral part of the structure. In short, it is a true cloister.

2. This building bears a resemblance to the Stratford Town Hall and Shakespeare's Grammar School, both within and (as to the east or Hill Street side) without, but the Stratford Town Hall is admitted to be of the late fifteenth century.

3. The harmony of style that exists between this Hospital and Bond's and Ford's points, if not to the same date, at least to the same period, and that period is not Elizabethan. The date of the adjacent Bond's or the Bablake Men's Hospital is 1506, and that of Ford's in Grey Friars Lane not later than 1520.

The College of Bablake is supposed to have formed an irregular quadrangle, one side (the present Bablake Boys' Hospital) being adjacent to Hill Street, and another at right angles to this, and parallel to the church. The buildings comprised a hall (which is mentioned as early as 1364), a parlour, kitchen, wax chamber, warden's chamber, priests' chamber, schoolhouse, etc. The sites of these are not now

determinable, but it is not improbable that the room afterwards known as the dining hall, from its proximity to the kitchen, was the refectory, and the room above it in earlier as in later times a dormitory.

BABLAKE BOYS' HOSPITAL.

As already stated, these buildings (including the church) passed into the hands of the Corporation after 1548, but no use was made of them for twelve years.

A scheme for the utilisation of the two buildings which had formed the College found favour with the Corporation in 1560, when it was proposed to establish therein a hospital or home for forty-one boys, "to be maintained by the city, and the charity of well-disposed people, citizens and strangers." The scheme was carried out, but three years later a change was found to be necessary, owing probably to a decline in the voluntary subscriptions. In 1563 the number of scholars was reduced to twenty-one (for whose accommodation this building alone would suffice), and Mr. Thomas Wheatley, who had been Mayor in 1556, "settled some land towards the maintenance thereof." He thus became the founder of Bablake School as reconstituted. Several benefactors followed his example, and the school was never afterwards dependent upon subscriptions.

Wheatley was one of those scrupulously honest and prosperous merchants of which class the sixteenth century affords not a few examples. It is told of him by Dugdale that he once received from Spain a chest of silver ingots at a time when he was expecting some steel wedges his agent had ordered. The ingots were kept pending inquiries but they were not claimed. Wheatley was too conscientious to dispose of them in the ordinary way of trade, even after a reasonable time had elapsed, but he felt justified in including their value in the estate he was minded to devote to charitable uses.

THE BRIDEWELL.

In 1571 another use was found for the now tenantless half of the college buildings. The city annals record that "the dirge-hall, the warden's and priests' chambers, and the school-house, were laid together in that year, repaired, in some parts new-built, to make a house of correction commonly called Bridewell; but 'because of the plage, it was staied, and did not goe forward.'" Eventually, however, the alterations were completed, and the Bridewell occupied this position until 1831, when it was taken down and the inmates transferred to the city gaol.

BABLAKE BOYS' HOSPITAL.

The double benefit of education and maintenance was carried on in this, the Bablake Boys' Hospital, with little variation until 1833. In that year, in consequence of an increase in the number of scholars (which ultimately reached seventy, one-half being resident) a schoolroom and schoolmaster's house were built on the opposite side of the quadrangle. This old building, however, continued to serve its purpose as a hostel until 1890, that is for 330 years in all. In 1890, under the provisions of a new scheme, some charity schools were amalgamated with Bablake, and the institution was removed to new premises on the outskirts of the city. The distinctive dress worn by the boys (which closely resembled that of the Blue Coat Boys or Christ's Hospital, of London) was abolished, but the boarding was retained. The old Hospital was then rented to the rector and churchwardens of St. John's for use as parish rooms, and it serves this purpose at the present time.

Some structural alterations remain to be noticed. Over the fireplace in the boys' kitchen is an inscription, "Edward Owen, Mayor, 1681." That this is the date of some extensive alteration, or what would now be called a restoration, is clear from a note by one of the city annalists, who writes: "1681. Edward Owen, Mayor. In this year the Blue Coat Boys'

Hospitall was altered from a Fullsome Ugley Place to what it is, and Dialls put on two sides Babblake steeple, which before Travellers could not tell what o'clock it was, as they rid through the city ; this year was a Prodigeous Blazeing Starr as was ever seen, and rose westward, and, before it decline, it lookt as if the whole Heavens was on Fire, it was so large." This year, 1681, is no doubt the date of the much admired staircase and gallery, as they are certainly not Tudor.

THE UPPER CLOISTER.

The view of the Bablake Boys' Hospital contained in the programme (with notes), issued in connection with this Summer Meeting, represents the open spaces of the upper cloister as glazed. All sketches and photographs of the building taken between 1881 and 1913 have the same unintentional misrepresentation. In 1881 the cloister was converted into a lavatory, a useful accommodation, the need for which ceased with the removal of the school to the Coundon Road. Not the least valuable part of the recent renovation has been the removal of these panes of glass, and the restoration of the cloister to its original state.

THE DINING-ROOM.

The dining room contains one object of interest, viz. a fine Jacobean mantelpiece, bearing the date 1629. It was made for a house in Little Park Street, that was demolished in 1820, and was brought here for preservation.

BOND'S HOSPITAL.

The north side of the Bablake quadrangle is occupied by the Men's Hospital, or Bond's Hospital, as it is now generally called. Thomas Bonde was a draper or cloth merchant, and mayor in 1497. During his mayoralty he gave land by deed to found a hospital for " ten pore men and one woman to look after them," but it was not until 1506 that sufficient money was available for the founder's wishes to be carried out. His gifts included " every year a gown of black with a

hood," and a small sum of money weekly, together with a room in the hospital and medical attendance. The present building is generally supposed to be the original, but it is not. It was erected in 1832, and is said to be an exact reproduction of the old Bedehouse. That much of the old timber was used in the reconstruction is certain, and the beautiful barge boards are copies of their predecessors, very carefully executed.

Speaking of barge-boards, it may not be out of place to mention here that of thirty examples given in Pugin's *Ornamental Gables* (published in 1854) no less than twenty are copied from Coventry originals.

The most interesting room in Bond's is the Trustees' Room. This contains some beautifully-carved chairs of the Queen Anne period and a portrait of the founder.

The writer desires to express his obligation to Mr. A. R. Birch, B.A., Parish Warden of St. John Baptist's Church, to Councillor Lee, Chairman of the Electricity Department of the Coventry City Council, and to the proprietors of the *Coventry Graphic*, for the loan of blocks used in the illustrations of this article.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE FONTS.

PART VI.

(*d*) NORMAN.

By ALFRED C. FRYER, Ph.D., F.S.A.

The small parish church of Lemington, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh, possesses a large tub-shaped bowl very similar to those at Bledington, Coln Rogers, Notgrove and Willersey. The bowl at Acton Turville has been sadly mutilated, and as late as 1902 it was made use of in a neighbouring farm-yard. On its recovery it was placed in the south porch, where it remained for ten years, when it was removed to the west end of the church near the south entrance, being once again restored to its original use.[1] The tub-shaped bowl at Bromsberrow was encased in 1875 beneath an octagonal stone cover supported on an arcade of eight round-headed arches, supported on pillars having bases and capitals; while the one at Baunton, near Cirencester, forms the pedestal for a bowl of more recent date. At Hill we find a bowl of Norman date which was cut down about the year 1550 into a hexagon, leaving the circular top untouched. The hexagonal pillar is only six inches in height, while the moulded hexagonal base is nearly three times as high.[2] The bowls at Miserden and Ampney St. Mary have their original circular pedestals and bases. The bowl of the former is plain with mouldings at the bottom, while the latter is adorned with a band of the chevron pattern. At Elberton is found a circular bowl which has suffered much in the past. Some years ago

[1] The modern font which had done duty until the restoration of the ancient bowl was given to a Welsh church in 1912.

[2] 1 ft. 4 in.

it was used as a flower-pot, until the vicar rescued it, placing it within the church near a modern font which still does duty in place of its ancient predecessor.

One of the most remarkable fonts belonging to this series is found at Preston, near Cirencester. It has a heavy projecting rim and a deep band, while beneath the cylindrical bowl is a narrow collar or shelf projecting two inches and chamfered down to a plain circular pillar.

The font at Oldbury-on-Severn possesses a tragic and disastrous history. It is said that one of the farmers objected to the fine old Norman font being in the way of his pew, and offered to give a smaller one in its place. Sentiment and affection for the past were, indeed, at a low ebb at Oldbury-on-Severn when the vicar and churchwardens accepted the modern substitute, turning out the old font into the churchyard. Some sixty years ago this ancient baptismal vessel was removed to the garden at Thornbury Castle in order to preserve it from injury, but when the church was restored Sir Edward Stafford Howard, K.C.B., returned the ancient bowl.[1] On the 20th of October, 1897, the church of Oldbury-on-Severn was seriously injured by fire, and the font was destroyed. Two years later the building was restored, and Sir E. Stafford Howard presented a *replica* of the font made from photographs and measurements which had fortunately been preserved. From the photograph reproduced in this paper it will be seen that the bowl is a scalloped capital. Crosses in beaded circles are carved in relief on two of the faces, while the other two are adorned with patterns of conventional foliage. The short circular shaft possesses spurs[2] at the base, filling the corners of the rectangular plinth.

[1] Sir Edward Thurston begged the modern font for the cathedral of the colony of which he was Governor.

[2] The spur or griffe was a favourite ornament with the Norman masons. They began to be common in the middle of the twelfth century, and were in vogue for about one hundred years.

The font at Berkeley has a deep plinth, on which stand five circular pillars supporting the moulded platform for a rectangular bowl having five scallops at the bottom of each face. The whole arrangement gives us a very dignified and well-proportioned font of transitional Norman workmanship. The late Professor Edward A. Freeman, in a paper written in 1854 on Berkeley Church, remarked that "the font is older than any portion of the church, except the south doorway with which it exactly agrees. It is a square basin," he added, "supported on four shafts surrounding a larger one, their capitals unite in a system of the cushion form resembling the capitals on the south doorway."[1] The font and doorway are the only remains of the original Norman church built by Fitzhardinge. The basin possesses a circular well over the drain,[2] while a somewhat larger cavity is met with in the basin of the font at Ampney St. Mary.[3]

Another transitional font is at Hempsted, near Gloucester. Here we find a cylindrical bowl supported on a circular shaft, having six small attached pillars. The capitals of these pilasters are an advance towards the Early English bell capitals of the thirteenth century, while the pillars are a development towards the detached columns of this period of architecture. This beautiful font is an interesting piece of work, uniting the Norman and Early English.

The tub-shaped bowl at Southrop has been assigned a date of about 1160,[4] and is decorated with an arcade of eight trefoiled arches on pillars having capitals and bases, filled with figure-sculpture, while above is a rich band of acanthus leaves and beaded strap-work. In the spandrels of the arcade are various palaces and castles, which the artist probably intended for the many mansions of the New

[1] *The Ecclesologist*, vol. xv, p. 81.

[2] Diameter: top, 6½ in.; bottom, 5½ in.; depth, 2½ in.

[3] Top, 7 in. by 7 in.; bottom, 5½ in. by 5½ in.; depth, 3½ in.

[4] Prior and Gardner's *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England*, p. 191.

Jerusalem. The motive to be found in the figure-sculpture on the Southrop font is the *Virtues* overcoming the *Vices*, with a figure of Moses, the Church (Ecclesia), and the Synagogue. The medieval artist, in seeking for inspiration for the battle of the soul against the spiritual enemies encompassing it, turned not so much to St. Paul's simile of the Christian warfare as to Tertullian, who portrayed the *Virtues* as armed virgins overcoming *Vices*.[1] Besides the three Christian *Virtues* of *Faith, Hope* and *Charity*, and the four cardinal *Virtues* of *Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence* and *Justice*, other virtues were occasionally introduced. The *Virtues* on the Southrop font are depicted[2] as virgins crowned, belted, and robed in gowns and mantles. Each figure holds a shield in the left hand, alternately round and heater-shaped,[3] while a guige passes over the left shoulder. The *Virtues* are represented in the act of trampling upon and overcoming the *Vices*:—*Misericordia* thrusts a large cross-handled sword into *Invidia*; *Temperantia* slays *Luxuria* with a spear, which she is forcing into the eye of her prostrate foe; *Largitas* holds a long[4] money-bag (11 in.), and is pouring out the coins on the head of *Avaricia*; *Patiencia* brandishes a whip with three knotted thongs, holding it aloft in the act of chastising *Ira*; *Modestia* plunges her sword in the neck of *Ebrietas*. The names of the *Virtues* are inscribed on the arches, while those of the *Vices* are written backwards on the panels behind the figures. Moses is depicted with horns, bearded; holding the Tables of the Law in his left hand, he points to the Church with his right. The figure representing the Christian Church (Ecclesia) is crowned, and she holds a chalice in her left hand, being the pledge of communion with her Lord, while the cross in her right hand is the symbol of

[1] "The Psychomachia," by Prudentius, was a poem widely known in the early Middle Ages, and it describes the conflict of the soul.

[2] 1 ft. 4½ in. high.

[3] 8½ in. in length.

[4] *Largitas* is more mutilated than the other figures, as at one time a chair was placed near the font and the occupants unfortunately rested their feet on the sculptures.

her faith and power. The Jewish Church, or Synagogue, is portrayed as a drooping figure; her staff is broken, and its pennant has not only blinded her eyes, but has knocked off the crown from her head and it is falling to the ground, while the lamp, held in her left hand, is inverted, showing that her light is extinguished.[1]

A variant of this font may be found at Stanton Fitzwarren, Wiltshire, where in addition to the *Virtues* and *Vices* shown on the Southrop font we have *Pietas* trampling on *Discordia*, *Pudicitia* on *Libido*, and *Humilitas* on *Superbia*, while instead of the figures of *Moses* and the *Synagogue* we find the *Cherubin* as a winged figure, and *Ecclesia* is piercing a dragon, to which is attached the legend "Serpens occiditur." The authors of *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England* remark that variants of the same font "would seem to point to a settled school or shop of stone-sculpture under monastic or Cluniac patronage."[2]

The goldsmith's craft in figure-sculpture and the ivory-carver's technique lie behind the early efforts of medieval sculpture, yet the arcade-motive found so frequently on Norman fonts has a long history. The statue from the Greek Temple was taken to Rome, and in the homes of the wealthy citizens it found a place of honour in an arched recess of the atrium. "Then the stone-carver," remark Messrs. Prior and Gardner, "borrowing in turn from the ivory-worker, made a series of such pictured niches as decoration for the side of the tomb-chest or sarcophagus, with a standing or seated figure in each bay, as in many at Arles. The decoration of arcades and figures became in this way the standard one for reliquaries, which goldsmiths made as

[1] Good examples may be seen at Rheims and Strasburg Cathedrals, while in the twelfth-century glass windows at Le Mans the Church is crowned by St. Peter, while the Synagogue falls fainting into the arms of Aaron. In English sculpture these figures may be seen at Lincoln (*c.* 1270), Crowland, and on the jambs of the chapter-house doorway at Rochester (*c.* 1340).

[2] Page 192.

glorified tomb-chests with apostles and saints on the sides. Finally the stone-mason of northern Romanesque, again borrowing from the goldsmith, took over these arcades as the decoration suitable for his fonts." [1]

Two more transitional Norman fonts must be mentioned. The first is found in the beautiful little church at Harescombe, and is a large cylinder bowl of ample dimensions, constructed out of one block of Minchinhampton stone. The bowl is supported on thirteen clustered pillars having plain capitals with no necks, approaching the bell-form of the Early English period, and resting on a circular plinth. This cluster of capitals gives the appearance of a frill encircling the bottom of the bowl. The present church of Harescombe was consecrated by the Bishop of Worcester in July, 1315, and it appears from " the instructions, and the convention made between Roger, prior of Llanthony, and Roger Fitzalan, that a church or chapel existed here previously." [2] The date 1315 has been erroneously given to this font because the present church was built in that year. [3] It is far more likely, however, that the font was constructed towards the close of the twelfth century, and originally stood in the earlier Norman church, and must, therefore, be classed as a transitional Norman font.

The second is found in the fine church of Thornbury, and was probably constructed during the last half of the twelfth century. The bowl is a capital with three scallops at the bottom of each face, adorned with two crosses, fleury and patée, and two circles filled with foliage. This tre-lobed foliage gives us an instance of the well-known Early English pattern found on a late Norman bowl. The design, however, may be seen on the Norman bowl at Duntisbourne Abbot, [4] and on one of the capitals of the late Norman doorway of Berkeley Church, while somewhat similar foliage is found on

[1] *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England*, p. 177.

[2] *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. x, p. 102.

[3] Cox's *Gloucestershire*, p. 132.

[4] *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxxiv, pp. 200, 203 (illustrated).

the lintel of the richly-carved western processional doorway of the nave of Ely Cathedral,[1] which is of Norman workmanship. The roll at the base of the circular pillar supporting the bowl has claws at each corner, composed of straps, and cut away beneath. These claws are unique and effective, but on the replica[2] of the font in All Saints' Church, Bristol, the claws are replaced by curled leaves.

Although Devonshire possesses ninety-three Norman fonts and Buckinghamshire as many as seventy, yet we have been able to find in Gloucestershire the goodly number of sixty, in spite of the fact that no Norman bowls now exist in any of the larger cities or towns of our county, with the solitary exception of the one in St. Philip's Church, Bristol.

It has been pointed out in one of our earlier papers[3] that as the prevalence of infant baptism increased the font took the place of the *piscina* or tank, and for a time the font was in form a survival of the *piscina*, for many of the Norman fonts are of the tub-shaped pattern. Such examples may be found at Baunton,[4] Bledington,[5] Bromsberrow,[6] Coln Rogers,[7] Hasfield,[8] Lemington,[9] Notgrove[10] (band of cable

[1] This doorway is illustrated in Bond's *Gothic Architecture in England*, p. 39.

[2] The measurements of the *replica* are nearly identical with the original font in Thornbury Church. At Thornbury the bowl is 2 ft. 3 in. square, while at All Saints', Bristol, it is 2 ft. 4 in. square. The rim is one inch wider at Thornbury than at Bristol, but the depth of the bowl, both interior and exterior, is exactly the same. The pillar supporting the bowl is only one quarter of an inch higher in one case than in the other, and the circumference is a little greater at Bristol than at Thornbury, while the plinths differ slightly in their respective measurements.

[3] *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxxiii, pp. 287, 288.

[4] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 107, 125 (illustrated).

[5] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvi, pp. 169, 174 (illustrated).

[6] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvii, p. 126 (illustrated).

[7] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvi, pp. 169, 176 (illustrated).

[8] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvi, pp. 169, 176 (illustrated).

[9] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 107, 129 (illustrated).

[10] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvi, pp. 169, 179 (illustrated).

ornament round the top), Southrop,[1] (richly decorated with an arcade containing figure-sculpture and a deep band of acanthus and beaded strapwork, *c.* 1160), Upton St. Leonards,[2] Willersey,[3] and Winson,[4] while at Chedworth[5] and Stoke Orchard[6] the tub-shaped bowls are decorated with plain interlacing arcades of round-headed arches.

In one of our earlier papers we referred to the change by which the unmounted tub-shaped font gradually developed in the twelfth century into the monopod type.[7] We drew attention to the simple tub-shaped bowl, with possibly one or two roll or cable mouldings encircling it midway; and then we noted how the waist of the tub contracted slightly, and when the waistband was ornamented with interlacings it divided the font into two parts, and the bipartite font was obtained. The next stage may be seen in the fonts at Eastington,[8] Preston,[9] and St. Briavels,[10] where the waistband is retained in the abnormal form of a shelf. At Preston the shelf is plain, at Eastington it is scalloped below, while at St. Briavels the unique arrangement of the sixteen scallops presents the appearance of a frill.

Some fonts exist which may be looked upon as transitional in form between the mounted and unmounted bowls. They must, however, be classed as monopods, for the support or pedestal is low. For such an example we turn to the remarkable font at Cherington.[11] Here we find a tub-shaped bowl with a circular pedestal only twelve inches in height,

[1] *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 109, 118, 151 (illustrated).
[2] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxiv, pp. 198, 207 (illustrated).
[3] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvi, pp. 169, 181 (illustrated).
[4] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvi, pp. 169, 181 (illustrated).
[5] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvi, pp. 171, 175 (illustrated).
[6] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvi, pp. 171, 180 (illustrated).
[7] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxiii, p. 288.
[8] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxiii. pp, 289, 302 (illustrated).
[9] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 108, 151 (illustrated).
[10] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxiv, p. 195 (illustrated).
[11] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxiii, pp. 289, 301 (illustrated).

standing on a low, massive, circular base, possessing a circumference of nearly ten and a half feet.

Gloucestershire possesses as many as six twelfth-century tub-shaped bowls of lead[1] (*c.* 1170), all cast from one mould. These are found on both sides of the River Severn and its estuary at Frampton-on-Severn, Lancaut, Oxenhall, Sandhurst, Siston, and Tidenham. It cannot escape observation that as Siston is not far from Bristol, it is therefore possible that this city may have possessed a manufactory for fonts. These fonts are adorned with arcaded niches, containing alternately scroll-work and figures. The seated figures represent the enthroned Christ, and are similar in treatment to figures on seals. Two figure-patterns have been adopted, and in both cases the robes are richly ornamented, the right hand raised in benediction, while in one figure the left holds a sealed book in one case and an unsealed in the other, being an Apocalyptic suggestion. The frieze is a delicate study of the *Anthenion* pattern.

It seems not impossible that these lead bowls may have formed the model of some stone fonts. Such a stone font may be seen in Hereford Cathedral,[2] and the same figure-motive is depicted on the circular bowls at Mitcheldean,[3] Newnham-on-Severn,[4] and Rendcombe,[5] which are all similarly decorated with flat arcaded niches filled with figures of the Apostles, while an elegant Romanesque pattern, a development of the well-known *Anthenion*, common in Greek, Roman, and Byzantine work, adorns the lower portion of the bowls. These three fonts may be dated about the year 1170.

The pier with its capital, base, plinth and spur are all

[1] *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxxi, "Leaded Bowls," pp. 277, 281; Weaver's *English Leadwork*, p. 3; Prior and Gardner's *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England*, p. 174; Bond's *Fonts and Font-covers*, p. 79.

[2] Illustrated in Bond's *Fonts and Font-covers*, p. 177; Prior and Gardner's *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England*, p. 175.

[3] *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxxiv. pp. 200, 205 (illustrated).

[4] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxiv, pp. 199, 206 (illustrated).

[5] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxiii, pp. 293, 303 (illustrated).

reproduced as decorations of Norman fonts. The capitals of early Norman work are plain cubical masses with the lower angles rounded off, forming a sort of rude cushion-shape, like the capitals found on the north transept of Winchester Cathedral (1079–98). Some Norman fonts take this shape, and such an example may be seen in Stoke Gifford Church.[1] The scalloped caps or sub-divided cushions form the whole of the bowls at Almondsbury,[2] Alveston,[3] Berkeley,[4] St. Philip's (Bristol),[5] Dyrham,[6] Hanham Abbots,[7] Oldbury-on-Severn (replica),[8] Thornbury,[9] and Westerleigh.[10] The font at Hanham Abbots gives us an example of the use of the spur, at Thornbury the claw, while Westerleigh is a particularly fine specimen of an ornamented coniferous scalloped capital.

The font at Siddington[11] is constructed like a tall cylinder, and between a herring-bone band and an acanthus scroll at the top and a cable and a saw pattern at the bottom are diagonally interlaced tripartite bands, bearing raised cubes between the interlacings, forming a most effective adornment. Cowley[12] possesses a chalice bowl, and the band of ornamentation round the top of the bowl is unique in design, consisting of a series of triangles. Each triangle contains two rudely-shaped lozenges fastened together near the apex of the triangle. At the bottom of the bowl are four chevrons placed opposite each other. This well-known

[1] *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxxvi, pp. 168, 173 (illustrated).

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxiii, pp. 290, 297 (illustrated in vol. xxxvii).

[3] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxiii, pp. 290, 297 (illustrated).

[4] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 109, 118, 121 (illustrated).

[5] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxiii, pp. 290, 296, 298 (illustrated).

[6] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxiii, pp. 290, 298 (illustrated).

[7] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxiv, pp. 196, 203 (illustrated).

[8] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 108, 120 122, (illustrated).

[9] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 112, 119, 123 (illustrated).

[10] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxiii, pp. 292, 299 (illustrated).

[11] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxiii, pp. 291, 303 (illustrated).

[12] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvi, pp. 171, 176 (illustrated).

pattern adorns the bowls at Ampney St. Mary[1] and at Littleton-on-Severn.[2] Portions of a mutilated rectangular bowl, decorated with arcades and figure-sculpture, are built into the north wall and the north porch of Avening Church,[3] while the circular Norman bowl at Hill[4] was cut into a hexagon[5] about the year 1550, when an hexagonal pillar and moulded base were added. The rim and basin were, however, untouched.

The circular bowl at Bisley[6] is ornamented with geometrical patterns, basket-work on the rim and cable moulding round the base, while two fishes are carved in relief at the bottom of the basin. The archaic-looking sculpture on the pedestal representing the Saviour as the Good Shepherd carrying a lamb and followed by a flock, and the Apostles drawing in a net, is modern work. The font at Lasborough[7] is chalice-shaped, while the one at Leckhampton[8] resembles a barrel[9] with cable mouldings at the top and bottom. The circular bowl at Owlpen[10] was rescued from doing duty as a water-trough, while the one at Elberton[11] had been long used as a flower-pot until the vicar restored it to the church. Few fonts possess a more massive pedestal than the one at Bulley,[12] while the remarkable font at Brockworth[13] has no

[1] *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 107, 109, 125 (illustrated).

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxiv, pp. 199, 204 (illustrated).

[3] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxiv, pp. 196, 202 (illustrated).

[4] *Ibid*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 107, 128 (illustrated).

[5] Hexagonal fonts at Bredon, Worcestershire; Ewerby and Heckington, Lincolnshire; Market Bosworth, Leicestershire; Rolvenden, Kent; and other churches. See Bond's *Fonts and Font-covers*, p. 57.

[6] *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxxiii, pp. 293, 301 (illustrated).

[7] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvi, pp. 172, 178 (illustrated).

[8] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxiv, pp. 198, 204 (illustrated).

[9] A barrel-shaped font always bulges out in the centre. Examples may be seen at Avebury, Wiltshire; Avington, Berkshire; Hulcott, Buckinghamshire; Little Billing, Northamptonshire; and Ringmore, Devonshire.

[10] *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxxvi, p. 171 (illustrated), and vol. xxxvii. p. 130.

[11] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 107, 126 (illustrated).

[12] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvi, pp. 171, 175 (illustrate

[13] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvi, pp. 171, 174 (illustrated).

pillar and the bowl rests on a circular moulded plinth. The cylinder bowl at Ampney Crucis[1] was discarded, but has now been recovered, and rests on the inverted octagonal bowl made fifty years ago, which was an exact *replica* of an earlier bowl of similar shape. At Bagendon[2] we find a plain cylinder, and there are also plain circular bowls at Marston Sicca[3] and Miserden.[4] The cylinder bowl at Coates[5] has a heavy rim and band, while the lower part has an octagonal chamfer made at a much later date. At Coln St. Dennis[6] the bowl has been treated in a similar way, but without the care and regularity that has been bestowed at Coates. The fine circular bowl at Acton Turville[7] has suffered some mutilation, and after a long period of neglect is now restored to its original use; while at Quinton[8] a circular bowl stands on a section of igneous rock which has been carved into twenty small scallops, forming a most effective border.

When we consider what a large amount of late Norman work may still be found in Gloucestershire churches, it is therefore somewhat remarkable that out of sixty Norman fonts only seven can be classified as transitional in workmanship or design. The tub-shaped font at Southrop[9] is dated about the year 1160, yet the decoration of an arcade of trefoiled arches shows an Early English motive. At Berkeley,[10] Harescombe,[11] and Hempsted[12] this motive is not found on the bowls, but must be sought for in the pedestals of small shafts with their suggestions of bell capitals, while on the

[1] *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxxiii, pp. 295, 300 (illustrated).
[2] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxiii, pp. 290, 300 (illustrated).
[3] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvi, pp. 171, 179 (illustrated).
[4] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 107, 129 (illustrated).
[5] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxiii, p. 302 (illustrated).
[6] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvi, pp. 169, 176 (illustrated).
[7] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 107, 124 (illustrated).
[8] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvi, pp. 170, 179 (illustrated).
[9] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 109, 114, 131 (illustrated).
[10] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 109, 116, 121 (illustrated).
[11] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 112, 127 (illustrated).
[12] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 109, 127 (illustrated).

fonts at Oldbury-on-Severn (*replica*)[1] and Thornbury[2] the transitional work is in the foliage sculptured on the bowls. The example of the trelobed design cut in low relief on the Duntisbourne bowl[3] and also on the Thornbury bowl are interesting instances of its early appearance in Gloucestershire.

The tables accompanying these papers on the early fonts of Gloucestershire have given the dedications of the churches where they were known, and it may therefore be of some interest to note that as many as 23 per cent. received the name of St. Mary the Virgin.[4] Dedications were made to seven of the Apostles. The name of St. Peter[5] heads the list with 15 per cent., St. James follows with 8,[6] St. Andrew with 5,[7] St. John the Evangelist with 3,[8] and St. Bartholomew[9] and St. Matthew[10] with two each. In one case the name of St. Philip is added to St. James.[11] St. Michael and All Angels[12] claims 10 per cent. of these dedications, and All Hallows,[13] Holy Rood,[14] and St. Leonard[15] have half that percentage. Only two churches are found to be dedicated to St. Anne,[16] St. George,[17] and St. Swithin,[18]

[1] *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 108, 116, 120, 122 (illustrated).

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 112, 116, 123 (illustrated).

[3] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxiv, pp. 200, 203, 204 (illustrated).

[4] Acton Turville, Almondsbury, Ampney St. Mary, Berkeley, Bromsberrow, Cowley, Deerhurst, Frampton-on-Severn, Littleton-on-Severn, Lasborough, Sandhurst, St. Briavels, Tidenham, and Thornbury.

[5] Dyrham, Duntisbourne Abbot, Hasfield, Leckhampton, Newnham-on-Severn, Rendcombe, Siddington, Southrop and Willersey.

[6] Coln St. Dennis, Lancaut, Marston Sicca, St. Philip and St. James (Bristol), and Westerleigh.

[7] Chedworth, Coln Rogers and Miserden.

[8] Elberton and Harescombe. [9] Notgrove. [10] Coates.

[11] St. Philip's, Bristol, is also dedicated to St. James.

[12] Bulley, Eastington, Hill, Mitcheldean, Stoke Gifford and Winson.

[13] Bisley, Preston and Staunton.

[14] Ampney Crucis, Avening and Owlpen.

[15] Bledington, Lemington and Upton St. Leonard.

[16] Oxenhall and Siston. [17] Brockworth and Hanham Abbots ?

[18] Hempsted and Quinton.

and only one to St. Arilda,[1] St. Helen,[2] St. Mary Magdalen,[3] St. Margaret,[4] and St. Nicholas.[5] The name of St. Arilda[6] is the dedication of Oldbury-on-Severn. She was a virgin martyr, and the place of her martyrdom was Kington near Thornbury. It is unknown whether she was British or English, and the period of her martyrdom is unrecorded.

[1] Oldbury-on-Severn. [2] Alveston. [3] Baunton. [4] Bagendon. [5] Cherington.

[6] See Martyrology in British Museum, A.D. 1220–4, M.S. Reg. A. xiii, as honoured at Gloucester Abbey. Whytford gives as her day, July 20th. "In englonde at glocester the feest of saynt Aryld a virgin and martyr." Baring-Gould's *Lives of the Saints* gives the day as Oct. 30th, vol. xii, p. 723. See Leland's *Itinerary*, viii, p. 75, and Baring-Gould and Fisher's *Lives of the British Saints*, vol. i, p. 169. In an old poem on Gloucester Abbey, printed at the end of Hearn's edition of Robert of Gloucester's *Chronicle*, are these lines :—

Thes wonderfull workes wrought by power divine,
Be not hid, nor palliat, but flourish daylie
Witness hereof is Arilde that blessed Virgin
Which martyrized at Kinton nigh Thornebury,
Hither was translated, and in this monastery
Comprised, and did miracles many one,
At whosoe list to looke may find in her Legion.

It is unfortunate that her "Legion" is lost.

(*d*) NORMAN.

Rectangular Bowls.

C=Circumference. H=Height. D=Depth. R=Rim. Diam.=Diameter. Ext.=Exterior. Int.=Interior.

	BOWL.	PEDESTAL.	REFERENCES.	REMARKS.
BERKELEY (St. Mary).	Rectangular capital with 7 small scallops at the bottom of each face: D. Ext.=1 ft. 5 in., width =2 ft. 1½ in. Rectangular basin: (top)=1 ft. 7½ in. by 1 ft. 7½ in., (bottom)=1 ft. 4½ in. by 1 ft. 4½ in. Circular well over drain: D=2½ in.; Diam. (top) = 6½ in., (bottom)=5½ in.	Central circular shaft (C=3 ft. 1 in.) and 4 small pillars (C=1 ft. 4 ins.): H = 9 in., moulded capitals=2 in., and moulded bases =2 in. The four small shafts have fillets, and their moulded bases nearly fill the angles of the rectangular plinth. The five pillars support a moulded rectangular structure on which the bowl rests. The plinth is moulded and chamfered, top= 2 ft. 0½ in. by 2 ft. 0½ in., bottom=1 ft. 7½ in. by 1 ft. 7½ in. H=10 in.	*Bristol and Glouc. Trans.*, vi, 308; *Sketches*, by Thomas Pope, iv, 70 (Bristol Free Library). Sketch in *Kerrick Collection*, No. 6731 (Brit. Mus.); Ecclesologist (1854), xv, 81.	This font and the south doorway are probably the remains of Fitzharding's church. The scallops are incised, and this gives them a raised edging.

Rectangular Bowls (continued).

	BOWL.	PEDESTAL.	REFERENCES.	REMARKS.
OLDBURY-ON-SEVERN (St. Arild).	The present font is an exact replica of the scalloped capital — 4 scallops on each face—which was destroyed by fire. Two sides are adorned with a foliage pattern ($9\frac{1}{2}$ in.) and two with a cross in a circle ornamented with pellets ($9\frac{1}{2}$ in.). D. Ext.=1 ft. 5 in., R=$3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Rectangular basin has a depth of $9\frac{1}{2}$ in., top=1 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 9 in., bottom=1 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 1 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Circular shaft: H=$7\frac{3}{4}$ in., C=5 ft. 5 in. Base=9 in. in height, and consists of two rolls and ornamented spurs at each corner; C=(top) 6 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., (bottom)=7 ft. 10 in.	*Bristol and Glouc. Trans*, xii, 328; Cox's *Gloucestershire*, p. 164.	When the Norman font was ejected from the church, giving place to a modern one, it found a home in the garden of Thornbury Castle, and after being restored to the church it was destroyed by fire, 20th October, 1897. The replica was a gift by Sir E. Stafford Howard, K.C.B., in 1899, and was made from photographs and measurements of the old font.

THORNBURY (St. Mary).	Scalloped capital (3 scallops each face) decorated with two raised crosses (10 in.), (*a*) cross patée, (*b*) cross fleury; and two circles filled with foliage (11 in. in diam.). The trê-lobed foliage found on this font is of special interest, and shows the use of this Early English pattern on a transitional Norman bowl. Bowl: Ext.=2 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 3 in., Int.=1 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 9 in., R.=3 in., D. Ext.=1 ft. 5 in., D. Int. =9 in.	Circular pillar: H= $7\frac{3}{4}$ in., C=5 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Roll at base having claws at each corner composed of two straps and cut away beneath. These claws are unique and effective. The font rests on two plinths: upper= 1 ft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 1 ft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 6 in., lower =2 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 2 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.	*Bristol and Glouc. Trans.*, viii, 83; Cox and Harvey's *English Church Furniture*, p. 199; Cox's *Gloucestershire*, p. 205; illustrated in Lyson's *Gloucestershire*, Pl. xxx; illustrated in Paley's *Baptismal Fonts*.	A modern replica of this font is in All Saints' Church, Bristol. The claws, however, are reproduced as curled leaves; otherwise it is a fairly careful copy, but not as well executed as the original.

Cylindrical Bowls.

	BOWL.	PEDESTAL.	REFERENCES.	REMARKS.
ACTON TURVILLE (St. Mary).	Mutilated tub-shaped bowl: D. Ext. 1 ft. 9 in., D. Int.=1 ft. 2 in., R.=4½ in., Diam.=1 ft. 7 in. C. (top)=7 ft. 4 in., (bottom)=5 ft. 5 in. Chamfered base: H.=3½ in., C.=6 ft. 0½ in.	Modern circular pillar chamfered to an octagonal base: H.=1 ft. 8½ in., C.=6 ft. 0½ in. Modern step: H.=3 in.	....	In 1902 the font was rescued from a neighbouring farm-yard and placed in south porch. In 1912 it was restored to its sacred use and placed at west end of church. The rim was seriously mutilated, when the staples for lock and hinges for cover were removed, and a piece has been cut out (1 ft. 2 in. by 4 in. by 3 in.).

AMPNEY ST. MARY.	Circular bowl adorned with band of chevron pattern, having a roll at top and bottom: D. Ext.= 1 ft. 1 in., C (top)=7 ft. 6 in., (bottom)=5 ft. 9½ in., R=3 in., D. Int. (top)=1 ft. 8¾ in., (bottom)=1 ft. 4 in. Over drain is rectangular cavity, 7 in. by 7 in. at top and 5½ in. by 5½ in. at bottom. D= 3½ in.	Plain circular pillar: H=1 ft. 5 in., C= 5 ft. 2½ in. Circular chamfered plinth: H= 8 in., C=7 ft. 5 in.	Cox's *Gloucestershire*, p. 48.	The rectangular cavity over the drain is unusual; there is a circular cavity in a rectangular basin at Berkeley. Littleton-on-Severn is also adorned with the chevron pattern.
BAUNTON (St. Mary Magdalen).	The bowl of this cylindrical Norman tub-shaped font forms the base for a later bowl: H=1 ft. 5½ in., C=6 ft. 1 in.	....	....	The damage done by removal of staples for lock and hinges for cover has been repaired. The Norman tooling resembles the work on the font at St. Briavels (1089).

Cylindrical Bowls (continued).

	BOWL.	PEDESTAL.	REFERENCES.	REMARKS.
BROMSBERROW (St. Mary).	In 1875 the tub-shaped bowl was placed in an octagonal casing (7 in.), supported on an arcade of round arches on pillars with bases and capitals, with octagonal plinth and step. Bowl: D. Ext.=1 ft. 3 in., D. Int.=10½ in., Diam.=1 ft. 8½ in., R=2½ in., C (top) 6 ft. 8 in., (bottom)=5 ft. 11½ in. Modern circular chamfered plinth: H=5 in., C=6 ft. 8 in.	....	....	The bowl was lined with lead before it was encased in stone.
ELBERTON (St. John the Evangelist).	Plain circular bowl, damaged on two sides and at the bottom: D. Ext.=1 ft. 6 in., D. Int. =10 in., Diam.=1 ft. 8½ in., R.=4½ in., C (top) =7 ft. 9 in., (bottom)= 6 ft. 6 in.	....	....	The vicar rescued this bowl when it was used as a flower-pot, and placed it at the west end of the church. The bowl has been painted yellow.

HARESCOMBE (St. John the Evangelist).	Plain bowl: D. Ext.=1 ft. 7 in., D. Int.=1 ft., R=4 in., Diam.=1 ft. 9 in., C=7 ft. 9 in.	Thirteen clustered pillars, having plain bell capitals with no necks. This gives the appearance of a frill round the bottom of the bowl. H.=1 ft 4 in., C=7 ft. 11 in.	*Bristol and Glouc. Trans.*, x, 106; Cox's *Gloucestershire*, p. 132.	The whole font is one block of Minchinhampton stone, and the marks for the staples are still visible. The church was rebuilt and consecrated in 1315, but this transitional Norman font belongs to an earlier building. The rebuilding of the church has given rise to the belief that this font was made for the new church in 1315; it is more probable that it was constructed towards the close of the twelfth century, *c.* 1180, and belonged to the earlier building.

Cylindrical Bowls (continued).

	BOWL.	PEDESTAL.	REFERENCES.	REMARKS.
HEMPSTED (St. Swithin).	Plain circular bowl: D. Ext.=1 ft. 2½ in., D. Int. =10 in., R=3¾ in., Diam.=1 ft. 11 in., C (top)=7 ft. 11½ in., (bottom)=7 ft. 8 in.	Central pillar (1 ft. 7 in.) with six attached shafts (H = 11 in., moulded capitals=5½ in., moulded bases= 2½ in.). Circular chamfered plinth: H =5½ in., C=8 ft. 4 in.	Cox's *Gloucestershire*, p. 136; Cox and Harvey's *English Church Furniture*, p. 199.	The holes in which staples were inserted for lock and hinges for cover have been repaired.
HILL (St. Michael and All Angels).	A Norman cylindrical bowl cut down in 1550 into a hexagon, leaving the circular top of the bowl untouched: D. Int.=9 in., Diam.=1 ft. 6½ in., R=5 in., C (top) =7 ft. 3½in. Each face of the hexagonal bowl= 1 ft. by 1 ft. 3 in,	Hexagonal stem: H= 6 in., each face=6 in. by 9 in. Moulded perpendicular base: H=1 ft. 4 in., 10 in. wide at top and 1 ft. 1 in. at bottom. Hexagonal plinth: each face=1 ft. 5 in. by 5 in.	....	The bowl is painted yellow and ornamented on eastern face with a red cross in a quatrefoil.

LOWER LEMINGTON (St. Leonard).	Tub-shaped bowl: D. Ext.=2 ft. 1 in., R=3 in., D. Int.=1 ft. 3 in., Diam. (top)=1 ft. 9 in., (bottom)=1 ft. 5 in., C (top) = 7 ft. 2 in., (bottom)=5 ft. 7 in. Rim damaged in places and where the staples for lock and hinges for cover have been forced away.	....	Cox's *Gloucestershire*, p. 146.	Not at present made use of, and standing in corner of chancel.
MISERDEN (St. Andrew).	Cylindrical bowl moulded at bottom and chamfered to circular pillar: H=1 ft. 4 in., D. Int.=1 ft., R=4 in., Diam.=1 ft. 8 in., C=6 ft. 3½ in.	Circular pillar: H=11 in., C=4 ft. 11 in. Circular base: H=10 in., C (top)=5 ft. 8 in., (bottom)=6 ft. 2½ in. Modern plinth: each face=2 ft. 8 in. by 5 in.	....	Repairs have been executed to mutilations in the rim.

Cylindrical Bowls (continued).

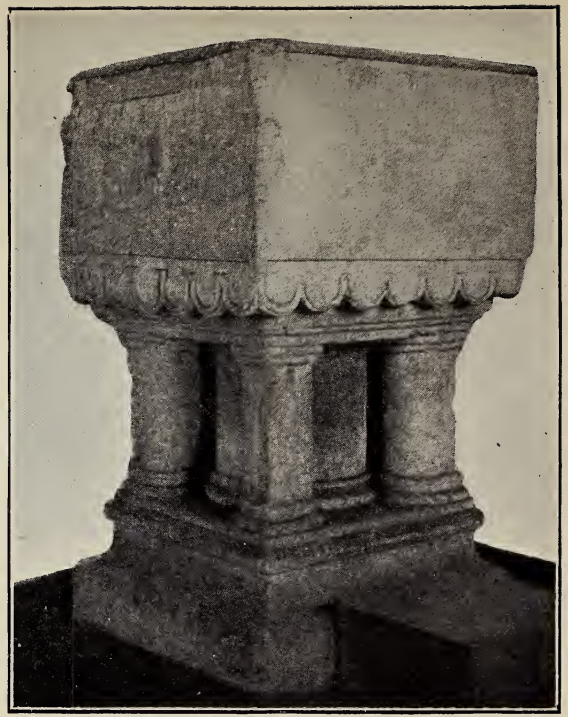
	BOWL.	PEDESTAL.	REFERENCES.	REMARKS.
OWLPEN (Holy Cross).	Plain circular bowl with roll (2 in.) at top and simple battlemented pattern round the base: H=1 ft. 4½ in., D. Int. =10½ in., Diam.=1 ft. 6 in., R=3½ in., C (top) =6 ft. 6 in., (bottom)= 4 ft.	Modern circular pedestal: H=1 ft. 2½ in., C = 4 ft. Moulded base (H= 8 in.) placed on two modern octagonal steps.	....	This font was illustrated in *Bristol and Glouc. Trans.*, xxxvi, but was omitted by accident from the Appendix to the *Gloucestershire Fonts* in that volume. The church was rebuilt in 1828, and for a period of time the bowl stood outside, being used as a water-trough. It is now restored to its original use and placed under the tower, which has been fitted up as a baptistry.

PRESTON (All Saints).	Cylinder with heavy projecting rim, plain band beneath, and collar or shelf at bottom of bowl. D. Ext.=1 ft. 9 in., D. Int.=9½ in., Diam. (top) =1 ft. 8 in., (bottom)= 1 ft. 4 in. R. chamfered at top and moulded below=4½in., projecting 2½ in., C=7 ft. 5¼ in.	Circular shaft: H= 8½ in., C=4 ft. 10 in. Modern rectangular plinth chamfered at top, 1 ft. 8 in. by 1 ft. 8 in. by 5½ in.	....	The top of the bowl has been repaired in several places, and a small portion of the collar is broken.
SOUTHROP (St. Peter).	Tub-shaped bowl, upper part adorned with acanthus leaf and beaded interlacing. The lower part has an arcade of trefoil-headed arches on pillars (1 ft. 2 in.) with bases and capitals. In the spandrels are castles and palaces indicating the "many mansions"	The bowl stands on a chamfered plinth, 2 ft. 8½ in. by 2 ft. 8½ in. by 1 ft. 4 in.	Bond's *Fonts and Font-covers*, p. 181 (illustrated p. 176); Cox's *Gloucestershire*, p. 188; Prior and Gardner's *Medieval Figure-Sculpture*, p. 191 (illustrated); Cox and Harvey's *English Church*	The font was made about 1160, and there is a variant at Stanton Fitzwarren, Wiltshire. The arrangement of the Virtues and Vices is somewhat different, and instead of Moses and Synagoga we find the Cherubin, a six-winged figure with

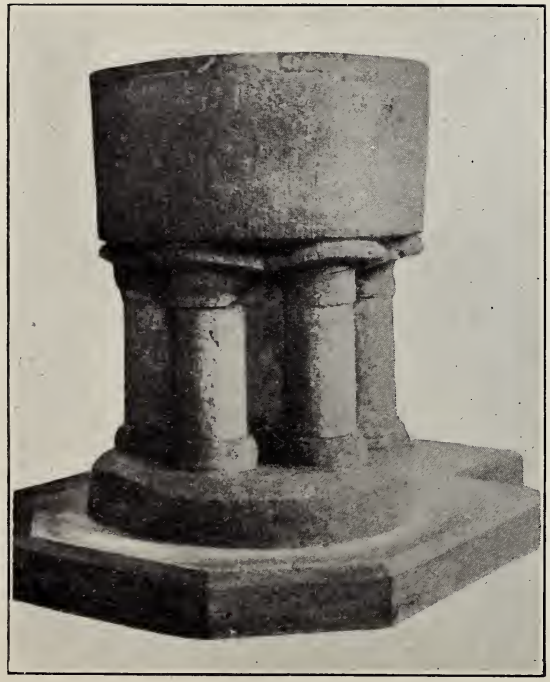
Cylindrical Bowls (continued).

	BOWL.	PEDESTAL.	REFERENCES.	REMARKS.
SOUTHROP (St. Peter)—*continued.*	of Holy Scripture. Within the arcade are sculptured figures: (1) Moses with horns on his head holding the two tables of the Law; stretching his right hand, he looks approvingly at (2) Ecclesia, who holds an upright staff with pennon and Maltese cross in her right hand and a chalice in her left; he turns his back on (3) Synagoga, who holds a broken shaft, the pennon of which has not only blinded her eyes		*Furniture*, p. 200; *Bristol and Glouc. Trans.*, xxii, 54–55. The illustration shows Moses, Ecclesia and Synagoga.	sword, standing on a rock. Ecclesia is piercing a dragon, to which is attached the legend "Serpens occiditur."

OLDBURY-ON-SEVERN (Replica.)



BERKELEY.



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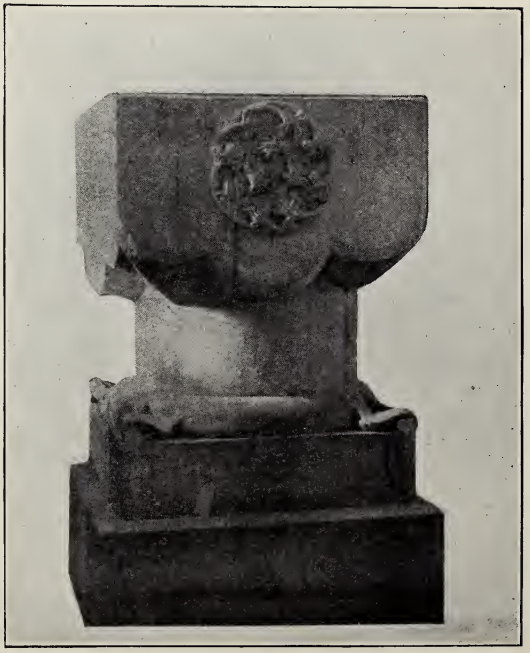

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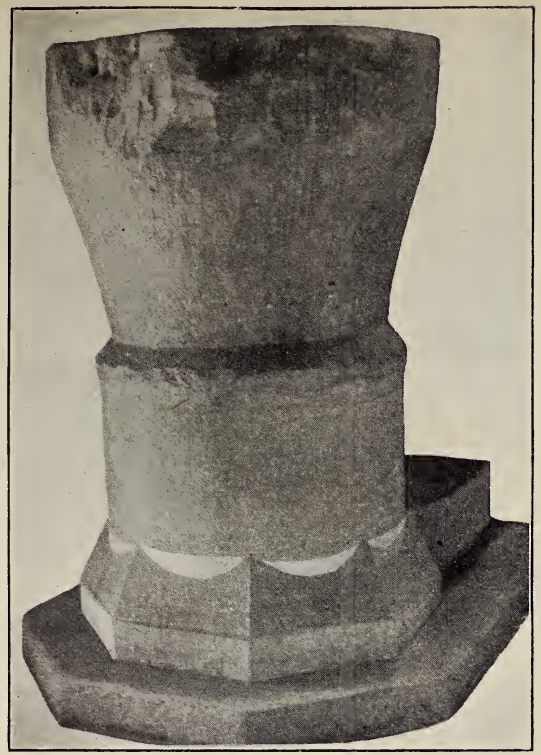
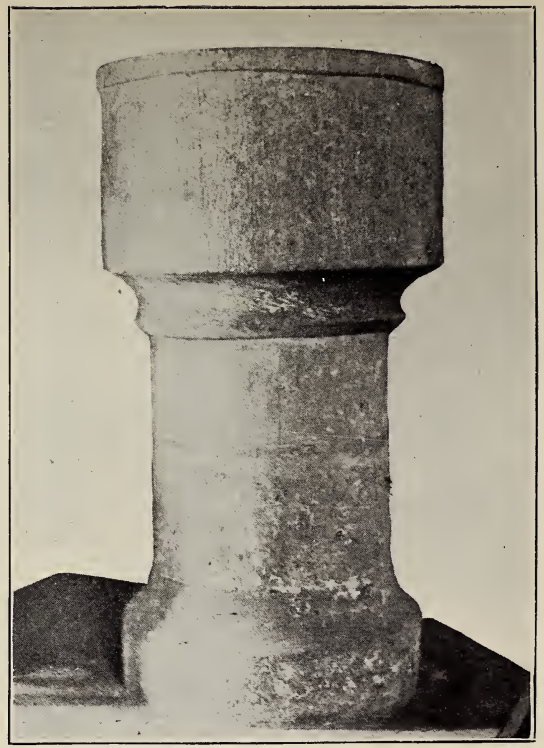


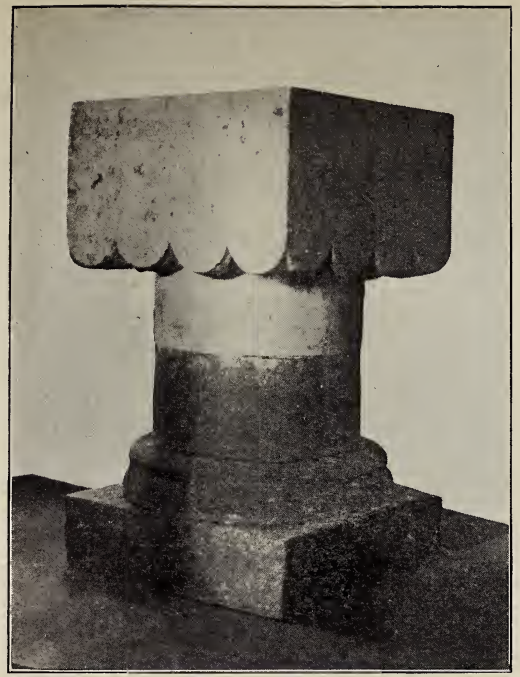
ACTON TURVILLE.



BAGENDON.

MISERDEN.

AMPNEY ST. MARY.

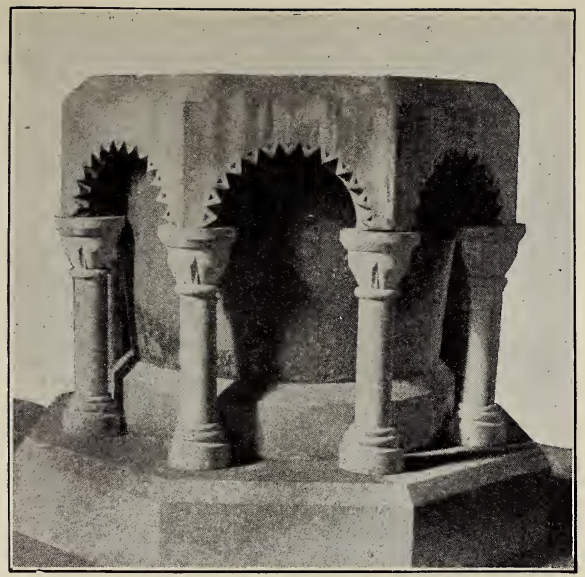


ALMONDSBURY.

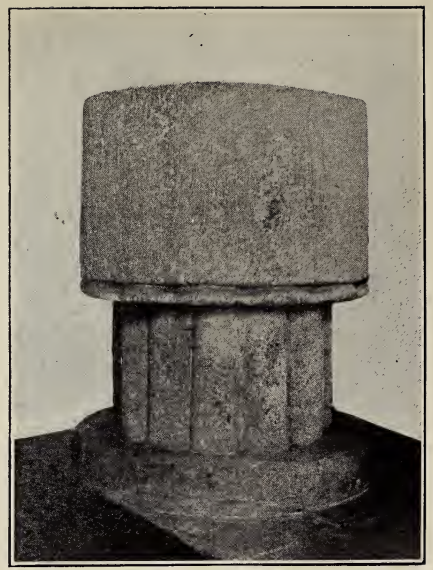
HILL.

ELBERTON.

BAUNTON.

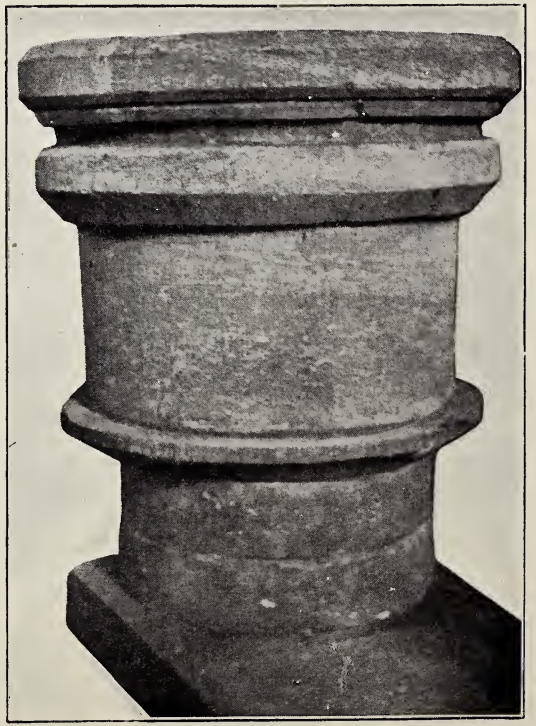


BROMSBERROW.



HARESCOMBE.

LEMINGTON.



PRESTON.

SOUTHROP.

SOUTHROP.

	but has knocked off her crown, while the lamp she holds upturned is losing its oil. The remaining five figures represent virgins armed with round bossed and heater-shaped shields alternately — depicting five Virtues trampling on five Vices—(4) *Misericordia* on *Invidia*, (5) *Temperantia* on *Luxuria*, (6) *Largitas* on *Avaricia*, (7) *Paciencia* on *Ebrietas*. D. Ext.=2 ft. 5½ in., D. Int.=1 ft. 2½ in., R=4½ in., Diam.=1 ft. 8½ in., C (top)=7 ft. 8 in. (bottom)=7 ft. 3 in.			

LETTERS OF THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROKE.

By ROLAND AUSTIN.

The letters from which extracts are given in this paper were written by Thomas Dudley Fosbroke to John Nichols,[1] and his son John Bowyer Nichols,[2] the publishers, and, besides presenting the close and friendly relations which existed between them, contain interesting particulars of two valued works relating to local history, viz. Fosbroke's *History of Gloucester* and Bigland's *Collections relative to the County of Gloucester*. Many others refer to Fosbroke's general works, such as the *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, and to incidents in his life not mentioned elsewhere. The collection, which numbers over four hundred, was acquired for the Gloucester Public Library a few years ago, and with the exception of thirteen written between 1796 and 1802, the letters date from October, 1816, until two days before Fosbroke's death on January 1, 1842. There are also a few written by Bowyer Nichols to Fosbroke.

Though memoirs of Fosbroke are in print,[3] an outline of his career may be given. The family is of very ancient origin, taking its name from Fosbrooke in Staffordshire, the earliest record being of one Osbert de Focebroc, whose name occurs in a Roll of Chancery, 3 John (1201). Of the more immediate ancestors of Thomas Dudley Fosbroke

[1] Born 1745, died 1826. [2] Born 1779, died 1863.

[3] Autobiographical Sketch in his *Ariconensia*, 1821, pp. 180–83, and *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, 1825, i. pp. vii.–xi., portrait frontispiece, reprinted in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, iv. 622–25; *Gentleman's Magazine*, February, 1842, by J. B. Nichols, reprinted in *British Monachism*, 3rd ed., 1843, pp. 9–13, with portrait frontispiece; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xx. 51. See also Fosbroke's Memoir of the Family of Fosbroke in his *History of Gloucestershire*, i. 406–408, and *British Monachism*, 3rd ed., pp. 14–23, enlarged from that in *Ariconensia*, pp. 168–80.

many were clergymen, it being an established custom of the family to have one son educated for the Church. His great-grandfather and his father were beneficed clergymen. The latter, William, married twice, and by his second wife, Hester, daughter of Thomas Lashbroke, of Southwark, had an only son, the subject of this paper. He was born May 27, 1770, and received his first schooling at Billericay (Essex) and Petersfield (Hampshire), until at the age of nine he was sent to St. Paul's School, London. From there he was elected to a scholarship at Pembroke College, Oxford, which he entered November 3, 1785, proceeding to B.A. 1789, and M.A. 1792. There seems to have been some thought of his training for the Bar, but it was his father's dying wish that he should follow the family custom and enter the Church. Ordained deacon in 1792, and priest in 1794, he accepted the curacy of Horsley, co. Gloucester, which he held until 1810, when he removed to Walford, Herefordshire, where he remained until his death, as curate for twenty years and as vicar for twelve. With this living he held also the parochial chapelry of Ruardean, in Dean Forest.

He was elected F.S.A. in 1799, and in later years an Hon. Associate of the Royal Society of Literature, and of the Bristol Literary and Philosophical Society. For many years he was closely associated with the firm of Nichols, and wrote much for the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which they published. A distinguished freemason, he was appointed in three successive years chaplain of the Provincial Grand Lodges of Hereford, Monmouth and Gloucester. He married, in 1796, Miss Howell, of Horsley, and had a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters. The eldest son, John, was in practice as a surgeon at Cheltenham.

A hard worker and diligent student of history,[1] Fosbroke

[1] In the preface to *British Monachism* (1817), Fosbroke speaks of having "studied Archæology eight hours a day for eighteen years."

spent his whole life in literary pursuits, and attained a higher standard of accuracy than was customary with most writers on antiquarian subjects in his day, as, whenever possible, he went to original records for his facts. Throughout the greater part of his life he seems to have been disappointed that his services to literature had not been more adequately rewarded by preferment, and the claims of a large family were a continual source of expense which kept him in straitened circumstances, to which there are constant allusions in his letters. A list of his works, and reviews of these, is added as an appendix. A portrait of Fosbroke, aged 46, forms the frontispiece to the first edition of his *Encyclopædia*, and also to the third edition of his *British Monachism*.

It is interesting to note that in his letters until April 17, 1820, he always wrote his name "Fosbrooke," while in one dated May 8 he explains to John Nichols :—

"As I have now got my ancestors regularly made out for 421 Years & my name was originally & down to 1700 spelt *Fosbroke* I have altered it accordingly in true antiquarian spirit, let those laugh, who will.

"I am

"Dear Sir

"Yr very obedt servt

"T. D. FOSBROKE."

This change will also be noticed on the titles of his works published after 1820.

The earlier letters mentioned above are of some interest. The first, written by Fosbroke from Horsley, August 18, 1796, is to Richard Gough, the antiquary, in which he says :—

"My literary pursuits in the way of science are at present wholly at a stand from the distance of a library which might

be of service to me, and I can no farther presume upon that of Gloucester. I have no further opportunity of acquiring antiquarian science, than such as the numbers of Strutt's Habits which I take in inform me of, and such books as I am occasionally able to purchase through Lackington's catalogue. For which reason, I have often wished though perhaps in vain, to have been within the range of the British Museum.

"I am,
"Sir,
"With due respect
"Your obedt. humble Servant
"THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE."

He secured Edward Jenner's interest with Samuel Lysons,[1] Director of the Society of Antiquaries, for his election as a Fellow of that Society, and under date August 15, 1799, writes :—

"I have made myself acquainted with the Saxon language, have continued very extensively my Monastic Collections, and have made a tolerably considerable collection towards a History of Wilts, & a Dictionary of Obsolete Words, with the authorities adduced. My Wilts Collections are not of much value, (as containing only some M.S.) considered as a book, but would be greatly so in an auxiliary view. . . . I have also completely emendated the Latin text of the Saxon Chronicle, in its aberrations from the original, in which Manning's[2] edition of Lye[3] has considerably assisted me."

This same year he was busy in collecting material for his *British Monachism*, issued in 1802 by Nichols, to whom

[1] 1763–1819. Antiquary, born at Rodmarton, Glos., author of *Views and Antiquities in the County of Gloucester*, 1791–8, and other valuable works.

[2] Owen Manning (1721–1801), historian of Surrey.

[3] Edward Lye (1694–1767), Anglo-Saxon scholar.

he writes several letters in reference to its publication. Sufficient support for an edition of 250 copies had been forthcoming, and Fosbroke inquires as to the cost of printing, and other details, apologising for his "particularity, but on matters of business, I have never found I could be too explicit." He was prepared, if the MS. met with approval, to part with the copyright for an allowance of one hundred copies, but eventually agreed to the following terms offered by Nichols[1]:—

"For			£
100	Copies in sheets	Mr. F. to pay	20
150	Do	Do	37. 10s.
200	Do	Do	50

By this agreement and conditions aforesaid Mr. F. transfers all his right in the above work to Mr. Nichols."

The figures seem to rise out of all proportion to the first outlay, but they are given exactly as accepted in Fosbroke's letter.

In writing as to the format of the book, Fosbroke says that "a large margin, small type, and close lined, is what I like." Apparently Nichols did not proceed with this work so quickly as might be wished, and the letter below suggests that in earlier times subscribers were apt to put pressure on writers to complete their undertakings.

"SIR,

"I expected another proof by this time, and am sorry that the delay beyond the period, which has hitherto been usual, compels me to write on purpose.

"My subscribers express great anxiety about the early appearance of the work, and I am utterly unable to give them any answer. The completion of the work within the present year, cannot I conceive put you to inconvenience, and therefore I again earnestly request, that with your

[1] October 17th, 1800.

reply in favor of this request by the next proof, you will enable us to give them a conclusive answer.

"It has also been observed to me, that, from the nature of the engagement, which has been made, half of the postage ought not to fall on *me*, and of this you will I hope be so good also as to return me an answer.

"Again, observing that the imperious nature of the demands of my subscribers, as to the probable time of the work's appearance renders me very importunate, as to giving them a satisfactory answer.

"I have the honor to be
"Sir
"With great deference
"Yr oblig: & obedt Servt.
"T. D. FOSBROOKE.

"Horsley March vii. 1801.

"P.S. . . . if too, as my time is not fully occupied, you have any employment, which I can do, the *quantum* of emolument will be no object to me. What is your opinion of an *Heraldical Dictionary* enabling persons by classification to identify an unknown coat of arms by reference Such a work I have in part executed for my own use and could I think soon make up a very large collection nearly 100,000 Coats; but I cannot publish or even compile such a work, without a prospect of payment, on acct of *distant* research."

Fosbroke was evidently contemplating a work on the lines of Papworth's *Armorials*, but Nichols does not appear to have offered any encouragement as to publication. In April a more urgent appeal was made as to the issue of the *British Monachism*, on account of an intimation made by a Mr. Cooke, of Oxford, that it would "never come out of the press," but by December the whole was completed, and Nichols was requested to send the two hundred copies due under the agreement to Messrs. Povey and Hill, the booksellers of Wotton-under-Edge.

The work met with a favourable reception, and it formed the subject of a long article in the *Quarterly Review* (1820, vol. xxii. pp. 59–102),[1] though the few words referring to its author were not of a flattering nature. He is described as a "Root and Branch Reformer (who is as little English in his feelings as in his phraseology)," and the lines by John Skelton beginning—

> "He wotteth never what[2]
> Nor whereof he speaketh,"

were quoted as applicable to him. There is little doubt that there was some ill-feeling against Fosbroke, perhaps caused by his independence as a critic. The following letter[3] refers to the notice in the *Quarterly*, and to some remarks made about it by Fosbroke in the course of a review[4] which he wrote of Parnell's *Letter to the Editor of the Quarterly Review*[5]:—

"Several of my friends have thought me ill-used, in not having had more notice in the Quarterly, and, from private enquiries made, I found that Gifford[6] had had his mind poisoned, but I could obtain no particulars.—I trust, that you will see nothing objectionable in what I have said, under the Review, of Mr. Parnell's Letter to the Quarterly, as it is intended to be *fair pleasantry* & does not withhold high commendation, where it is due. I beg therefore that it may appear, as it is; for there is no possibility of making these people respect you but by playing up to them. They will not give up the names of the authors, & if enquiry should be made perhaps you will oblige me by withholding mine."

1 Written by Robert Southey. 2 *Colyn Clout.*

3 July 23, 1820. Unless stated otherwise all the letters which follow were to John Bowyer Nichols.

4 *Gentleman's Magazine* (1820), vol. 90, pt. ii. pp. 137–39.

5 By William Parnell (d. 1821). A protest against the review (*Quarterly Review*, xxi., 471-86) of his *Maurice and Berghetta*, which contained a long introduction on the condition of the Irish peasantry. The *Letter* was replied to in the *Quarterly Review*, xxiii., 360-73.

6 William Gifford, first editor of the *Quarterly Review* (1809-1824).

In the course of the review of Parnell's *Letter* Fosbroke makes the following reference to himself and the notice in the *Quarterly* :—

"We could name a learned and eminent Clergyman, who, though he had a large family, and was not rich, sustained injury in private life, because it was represented that he was a powerful Writer *against* Government; and an excellent work of his was consigned in a great Journal to an unjust Enemy, who doled out a little grudged commendation, as if it had been aromatic vinegar, in such a jesuitical manner, as tended to lower the Writer below the rank which public opinion had already assigned him."

With the exception of two to be mentioned later the earlier letters in this collection have now been dealt with, and we have an interval of fifteen years before the next, which is followed by a long series relative to the preparation and publication of the *History of Gloucester*.

By this time Fosbroke had removed to Walford, and under date October 3, 1816, there is a letter to John Nichols which is worth printing in full:—

"DEAR SIR,

"I had the honour some time back, to mention to you that Government wished for a history of the late Revolutionary war, & that I had been recommended to undertake it. Mr. Harrison,[1] Secretary of the Treasury wishes for Testimonials to lay before the Great, of my Literary Character &c. from high Literary Men &c. and I therefore take the liberty of requesting you in goodness to state your kindest opinion of my literary character, commendations &c. &c. of the Reviews; & also, of my loyal & moral habits & principles. I have even endeavoured to stem the torrent, by a pamphlet[2] on the Duke of York's business, deprecating in an honest way, the anti-loyal effects of it.

[1] Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, 1805–1826; knighted 1831.

[2] See Appendix: *A Letter*, &c., 1809.

"As you will thus serve a *poor* man with six children unprovided for, I have no doubt your feelings will be thus highly gratified. Be so obliging as to address your letter

"GEO. HARRISON Esq.
"&c. &c. &c.
"Treasury Chambers
"White-hall

but not to send it to him, as I shall forward it with many others; and therefore be pleased to enclose it, under a cover to

"WILLIAM MALBON Esq[1]
"East India House,

"P.S.—Be so kind, as not to mention the affair. . . ."

Annexed to this letter is a draft of Mr. Nichols's testimonial on behalf of Fosbroke:—

"Sketch of a short letter to Mr. Harrison

"Oct. 12. 1816

"SIR

"At the Request of the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, I take the Liberty of adding my humble Testimonial to that of his other Friends to his Competency of engaging in any Literary Undertaking that required Depth of Learning, Energy of Mind, and Habits of Industry. Of his 'History of British Monachism' a Work of deep Research I have so good an opinion, that I have lately purchased of him the Copyright and am printing a handsome Edition of it at my own Risque."

As with the suggested "Heraldical Dictionary," the proposed "Revolutionary History" does not seem to have been proceeded with.

We come now to the considerable correspondence which passed between Nichols and Fosbroke as to the publication

[1] Married Marianne Holmes, daughter of Fosbroke's mother by her second husband.

of the unpublished portion of Bigland's *Gloucestershire Collections,* and from this are gathered some interesting facts which supplement the valuable notes of Mr. F. A. Hyett and Canon Bazeley.[1] It will be remembered that volumes 1 and 2 of Bigland's *Collections,* comprising the parishes from Abbenhall to Newent, had been published by the year 1791, when the death of Richard Bigland, son of Ralph Bigland, the original compiler, caused its issue to cease. The manuscript of the remainder of this work was purchased by Messrs. Nichols, with a view to publication, but it was some years before any such attempt was made.

In 1801 an advertisement concerning Bigland's MSS. appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine,* and Fosbroke, who at this time contemplated writing a History of Gloucestershire, sent the following to John Nichols :—

"I have just seen the Gent's Mag. advertisement about Bigland's continuation. I write now for the express purpose of desiring you to enter into no engagements, till you have seen a note from me *now* likely to be in London, & of the first importance to your *pecuniary* interests—of such importance I think as to excuse the expence of this letter.

"Horsley Aug: 25. 1801."

Four days later Fosbroke sends his proposals, and from certain remarks it would seem that he had been asked by John Nichols to undertake the editorship of the MSS. :—

"I wrote last week about Bigland's continuation : you observed that my work wd not interfere with your's—my proposition is an *exchange between us :* you to get me provided with such information as I shall mention in town from the records &c., and I in exchange to furnish you with church-notes &c. from here. As I do not meddle with epitaphs, &c. you will of course put me to more expence than I should be at myself, and I shall expect in return a copy

[1] *The Bibliographer's Manual of Gloucestershire Literature,* by F. A. Hyett and Rev. W. Bazeley, 1895–97, i. 31–44.

of Bigland and Gough's Monuments. That I shall act with the utmost integrity by you you cannot doubt, for my own work would instantly detect villainy. These terms I should think very advantageous to you & very convenient to me.

"Horsley Aug: 29, 1801."

On the back of this letter are mentioned the various records which Fosbroke expected Nichols to obtain for him, and these included "An index or abstract of *every* record whatever (excluding only duplicates) relating to *Gloucestershire* in the Patent, Close and Fines Rolls, and the Inquis. post Mort." a list of all the chantries and any records in the Augmentation Office; and extracts from Cole's and other MSS. in the British Museum. He tells Nichols that "There being scarce a known Hist: in which the descent of property is more defective than in these of Gloc. the above wd be of infinite service to yourself as well as to me." If his proposal was declined he was prepared to spend as much as fifty pounds in obtaining the records required for his work, but it is quite evident he would be better pleased to obtain these extracts in return for work done. From advertisements which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1802–4, some effort was evidently made by Nichols to continue the publication of Bigland's manuscripts, but without success, and it was not until 1838 [1] that (with the exception of the City) any further progress was made in the work. But in 1817 correspondence between Fosbroke and Nichols as to the project commenced afresh, and after some consideration it was eventually decided to use such manuscripts as concerned only the City of Gloucester, to which were to be added material relating to its history collected by Fosbroke. The letters which passed before this was resolved upon are full of interest. Written on the back of a printed form is what appears to be a copy, for it is not signed, of a letter from Bowyer Nichols, in which he proposes publication of

[1] Hyett and Bazeley, *op. cit.*, i. 35.

the papers in his possession, and is also evidence of his friendship with Fosbroke :—

" 1817, July.

" DEAR SIR,

" I am very much gratified by your last kind Letter, & more particularly for your friendly invitation, which sometime or other I look forward to accept, as I long to see the banks of the beautiful Wye. I am quite delighted that the Manner in which the Brit. Mon.[1] has been got up is to your satisfaction. I own I am pleased with its general Appearance & from the pains you have bestowed upon it, flatter myself it will be favourably recd. by the publick—at least it deserves success.

" We have gone hand in hand so pleasantly in the printing of this Work, that I am loth to part. I shall therefore beg leave to state to you how we stand with respect to Mr. Bigland's Collections for the History of Gloucestershire, & solicit your Advice.

" Abt 18 years ago my Father purchased at Mr. Bigland's Sale all the Copies of Vols. I. & II. of the History, with all the Copper-Plates published & unpublished, & all the Manuscript Collections. They were purchased by my Father with a view to immediate publication, in conjunction with 2 eminent Heralds.—At that Time my Father had his hands full,—with his History of Leicestershire & other works. In the mean While Time ran on, & nothing was done ;—when suddenly all prospect of much Success in the publication was lost by the unsold Copies being destroyed in our Fire.[2] From that Time to the present nothing has been done. We have still the materials (consisting chiefly of accurate Copies of the Epitaphs) by us, & have thoughts of printing a small Number of them to complete the Sets of the former Vols. now in the Hands of the Subscribers. But they will want a helping hand to the Press. Now, I beg to ask you, whether the task would be pleasant to you, or

[1] *British Monachism*, second edition, 1817. [2] February 8, 1808.

whether it would at all interfere with your Quarto Work. Conversant as you already are, with the History of the County, the task would be very easy, as All that is wanting is a short introductory History of each Parish, which might be compiled from the former Works of Atkins & Rudder, and your own if you thought proper, to which might be added any new Materials that Mr. Bigland may have accumulated, or that you could procure elsewhere. A to N: is done—Newington Bagpath is in the state of a Proof, & 130 Parishes remain to be printed. Now might I solicit your Advice whether you thought a limited Number would be taken up by the Gentlemen who have the former part of the Work, & also at what Sum per Parish you would be willing your [*sic*] lend your powerful Assistance towards laying the unpublished Materials before the Publick. We have 71 Plates engraved by Bonner[1] &c. that have never been published."

Fosbroke's reply, dated August 4, 1817, does not show any keen desire to take up the work. He did not consider that epitaphs and pedigrees could ever be "of universal taste," and suggested that an advertisement should be inserted in the *Gloucester Journal* inviting original purchasers of the earlier parts to send in their names as subscribers. From Nichols's next letter it may be gathered that he was in favour of beginning with the City of Gloucester, "for which we have several good plates engraved," as there was already a larger proportion of original material relating to it than to the County. This he thought might be considered as a distinct work, and enable him to judge how far the old subscribers would favour the completion of the County portion. In a memorandum which he prepared, calculating the size of the volume required to complete the whole, he says:—

[1] Thomas Bonnor, engraver. Many of the plates in Rudder's *Gloucestershire* were engraved by him, as were nearly all those in Fosbroke's *Gloucester* and Bigland's *Collections*.

"That part of Mr. Biglands Collection, containing his intended Genealogical History, never came into the hands of Mr. Nichols; nor any History of the Parishes; [Mr. Rich. B. behaved very ill abt. them] which has been supplied by the present Editor."

Publisher and author each desired the other to suggest terms for remuneration, but eventually Fosbroke laid proposals before Nichols as follows:—

"Walford, Aug. 14, 1817.

"I can only suggest terms, according to my experience and those, which I had per sheet from Sir R. Phillips[1] do not apply in dimension. I prefer the form suggested in your first letter by Parishes. The former Editor[2] had A Guinea and a half per parish.—Say for me Half a Guinea only. For City of Gloucester £5. Six Copies for self & Children. For this myself to incorporate and transcribe for press, all matters except Epitaphs. The expence of Carriage and Postage of all Materials, Proofs & Communications to be allowed me. Mere letters of business to be respectively paid by either party. I think that *new* and *interesting* matter could be picked up by me if I went to London during the Xmas Vacation. If you approve of this, I should request £5 for the expences of the Journey: to be deducted in part payment of me, if the work reached the completion of the Parochial History: if not yourselves to be the losers, upon cession of the materials collected to you.

"As long Evenings are approaching, I beg the earliest possible arrangement, that I may get forwards. You know that my anxiety for my literary reputation always prompts me to enrich every work, I undertake, to the utmost of my means."

[1] Sir Richard Phillips (1767–1840), bookseller. Fosbroke speaks of him as one who dictated on "subjects of which he knew nothing, as archæology, & removed new matter for commonplace."

[2] James Dallaway (1763–1834), son of James Dallaway, banker of Stroud.

To this letter no reply was received until the following December, when Bowyer Nichols writes explaining that he has been in much doubt "with respect to Bigland." All the same he had no hesitation in agreeing to the suggested terms, and even should the work when prepared not be published to pay the £5 on Fosbroke handing over the materials collected. From a letter written in April, 1818, it is evident that it had been decided to proceed with the History of the City, and Fosbroke speaks of the first part (forming pp. 1–124 of the printed work) being nearly completed, and by July 27, 1818, he was able to send Nichols a considerable quantity of his manuscript. In the letter accompanying this he mentions what he calls a "lucky circumstance."

"I was at G.[1] on Monday last. There is resident Mr. Counsel, an opulent Sollicitor, very fond of Antiquities Among his valuable rarities is a copy (I believe, *unique*) of Dorney[2] the Town clerk's relation of the Siege of Gloucester 4to 1643, 17 pages besides the title. He refused even the loan of it to the Duke of Norfolk & Earl of Berkeley, but has permitted me to republish it wholly. There are also two or three other tracts upon the same subjects & date, say (outside) 10 pages more. I must of course transcribe these."

The "opulent Sollicitor" was George Worrall Counsel, of whose kindness Fosbroke makes special mention in his preface, and who later compiled a useful little history of Gloucester, published in 1829. The expression "*unique*" could hardly be applied to Dorney's *Briefe and Exact Relation*, but Fosbroke was so out of the way of access to books that his excitement may be pardoned. He constantly borrowed books through Nichols, and, unlike some borrowers, returned them. On one occasion, having asked for several works to be

[1] Gloucester.

[2] John Dorney, Town Clerk of Gloucester, 1640–62 and 1667–74.

forwarded, he says: "All is in safe hands. I am ever punctual in returning books; or nobody would lend them me." In the months following he had completed all the manuscript, and was ready for the press. As an instance of the business side of his character, he writes to Nichols on August 9, 1818, saying that he had been appointed Provincial Grand Chaplain for Gloucestershire, and was to preach before the Grand Lodge at Gloucester on the 24th, suggesting an advertisement of the "Bigland and City Histories" in the *Gloucester Journal* on or before that day, presumably with the view of drawing the attention of the public that the preacher and historian were one and the same.

The idea of continuing the original series of Bigland's *Collections* was still thought of, though no actual decision had been made. In September Fosbroke mentions this in a letter, pointing out that if Nichols "means to annex to part i [of the City] some parishes of the County," he ought to have the requisite papers. A scornful reference to Rudge's[1] *History of Gloucester* occurs in the same letter: "I absolutely did not know, till a week or two ago, when I saw it at Dr. Hall's the Prebendary, that Archdeacon Rudge had published a thin 8vo of scissors and paste compilation in 1811." His account of Roman Gloucester evidently pleased him, for he writes: "I am happy to find from further local circumstances, that my account of Roman Gloucester, is so correct, as to admit of absolute proof. All the matter hitherto published, compared with what has not yet appeared is not more than a pint to a gallon."

"[From Bowyer Nichols to Fosbroke, Sept. 12, 1818.]

"DEAR SIR,

"My Father desires me to return you his best Thanks for your several judicious Reviews; & begs that you will

[1] Thomas Rudge, Rector of St. Michael's, Gloucester, 1784; Vicar of Haresfield; Archdeacon of Gloucester, 1814; died 1825. His *History of Gloucester* was published in 1811.

continue your Favours as long as they can be *amusing* to you, but not an hour longer. He now sends a fresh cargo, to look at entirely at your Leisure. Perhaps the poems of Mr. Hardinge[1] may afford you some classical Amusement; and he also sends a Barrel of Oysters to be *reviewed* when you are disposed to light your pipe.

"You probably observed the short advertisement about the Gloucester History on the Cover of the last Magazine. Since that was published, I have drawn up a prospectus, of which I inclose a Proof for your alterations or suggestions of improvement.

"I now send all the Copy that we have by us towards the conclusion of the Parochial History of the County; much, my Father suspects, was improperly held back by the late Mr. Bigland, at the sale of the materials by his Assignees . . .

"Your Military Essay is an acceptable Article for the Mag.[2]

"We had some idea of printing an extra Number of the City in *4to;* but on consideration I think we had better at least postpone it for some time & to confine the Impression to 250 of the whole in Folio. If the Folio Copies [go] off in sufficient Numbers to pay their Expence, we propose at the conclusion of the Work to reprint a small Edition of the City 4to or 8vo. with such additions and omissions as you may at that time see occasion to make, on a second revision.

"I think we shall want the assistance of the *City* matter to help off the parochial sameness; and the publick must therefore be kept *ignorant* of our intentions ever to reprint the City, or they will lay by for that edition, instead of purchasing the Folio.

"My intention then is, to begin printing the City directly; & so soon as you have digested a few parishes, to begin them also;—& to publish a portion of each division of the Work in every Part.

[1] *Poems, Latin, Greek and English,* by Nicholas Hardinge. Reviewed *Gentleman's Magazine,* vol. 88, pt. ii. 436–7.

[2] I cannot identify this.—R. A.

"We have a large mass of Copy, intended for an Introduction, but I think you advised its rejection.

"You have, I believe, the Bundle of Epitaphs belonging to the City. We shall be happy to present Mr. Counsel with a Copy of the Work.

"We will see what can be done with Mr. Bonner about his Plates."

Fosbroke was firm in his opinion that the History of the City should form a distinct work, and suggested its issue in parts, but Nichols still inclined to the publication of the City and County together, one part of each to form one number. He did not expect to sell more than 100 copies of the County, but was resolved, as he says, "to make a Trial with at least a Number or two, & feel the Pulse of the Subscribers." At the same time he had reconsidered the question of size, and decided to issue an edition in quarto as well as in folio, though the number to be so printed still had to be settled, and Fosbroke's advice on this point was requested. This was based on the experience of his *Abstracts of Records and Manuscripts respecting the County of Gloucester*,[1] published in two volumes, quarto, in 1807, which is mentioned in the following letter:—

"Walford: Oct. 17, 1818.

"In reply to yours,[2] I have to observe that about 240 of my Gloucestershire was subscribed for; about 20 sold afterwards (on *my* account) and that the 50 Large Paper were eagerly subscribed for; by the principal Nobility and Gentry.

"It occurs to me, that any appearance of the City-Matter, in portions of Bigland, would be ruinous, (*because previously read*) unless there was a simultaneous issue, of the City book for sale. As you have proposed issuing

[1] From a letter written by Fosbroke to the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1800 (vol. 70, pt. i. pp. 501–2) it is evident he had then commenced this work. He calls it his "Statistical History of Gloucestershire."

[2] October 15, from Nichols.

that *in a volume*, I beg to mention two measures, I hope, highly to your interest, one, is immediately to apply to the Rev. Mr. Dallaway,[1] in the name of Mr. Nichols, Mr. Bigland[2] & myself, requesting him to ask his friend the Rev. Mr. Parsons for the loan of his Copy of Corbett's Military Government of Gloucester (not a large book I believe) & permission to reprint it in the same liberal way, as Mr. Counsel has offered Dorney's Journal, the intention being to give the best possible account of the City: the next step is to adjoin the History of Berkeley Castle with extracts from Smythe's Lives of all that is important in them, in reference to family, general matter &c., and a Life of Jenner. I reckon *this 100 copies saleable.* I offered you the Berkeley for Gell's Pompeia, that is in our Permanent Library therefore say instead *Le Roy Ruines de Grece* £7 7 in Lackington.[3] If so, risk 100 folio for the chance of Bigland; & 150 or 200, as you think best for the 4to, and let us finish the City &c. strait forwards. The unsold folio may be vended to join Atkins or Rudder. You will now, in goodness, clearly understand me, that I spoke of equal Nos of each (City & County) because *any other than a simultaneous issue would be Ruin.* In my opinion, therefore, there is no alternative either between Nos or your own new plan. Pray let me hear soon, for I have begun upon the Parishes: and have to explain. I save much by not giving records *in detail* (because already done in my own work) but only the connected succession of property, from owner to owner, as in the preceding Nos & Sir Rob. Atkins. . . .

"You will in goodness see, that my own leading profit is rather from the parishes, than the City & that I do not speak from interested motives. If you can get rid of Bigland cost-free it is the outside to be expected. . . ."

Fosbroke's aim throughout was to make the History original and of value; depending less upon the collections

[1] See note *ante*, p. 148.

[2] Richard Bigland, son of Ralph Bigland.

[3] George Lackington (1768–1844), the bookseller.

made by Bigland, which he considered too full and verbose. In the preface he says that the epitaphs collected by Mr. Bigland formed an "octavo volume, in a neat small hand, written on both sides, *four inches thick!*" He therefore shortened the transcript, and in doing so perhaps in some cases omitted what might have proved of interest at the present day. If still in existence, which is very doubtful, that octavo volume would be valued as a complete record. The letter given above appears to have enabled Nichols to decide definitely the form the History should take, as the following extracts from his reply, dated October 23, 1818, will show :—

"Mr. Bigland's history of Gloucester being in *folio* puzzles me much how to act for the best, in printing the *city;* but on consideration, think we must print some on folio, which I should otherwise much wish to have avoided. I think then of printing only 150 in folio to accomodate the Subscribers to Bigland, & to depend for the Success of the Vol. chiefly on the purchasers of the *4to* edit. This portion of the work I should wish to be completed as soon as may be, with all due attention to your convenience, & to publish the City *complete*, & not *in parts*. The County may follow afterwards *in parts*, if we think that plan desirable, or all together; . . . At all events, I think it seems best, that the whole of the City should come out first, & in one delivery. I am quite pleased at your Prospect of making the City an interesting work, & shall beg your acceptance of *Le Roy* in return for History of Berkeley Castle, & Extracts from Smythe; for the life of your celebrated Dr Jenner, for which if you can make room in the proposed quantity (56 sheets) by omitting less interesting matter, so much the better . . .

"My Father is much pleased with all your Reviews, which are masterly, & appropriately written."

Nichols had so far made up his mind that he submitted draft proposals for Fosbroke's approval, which included

printing in folio and quarto editions, the price of either to be three guineas to subscribers. Fifty copies were to be "handsomely printed on Royal Quarto," to match the large paper copies of Fosbroke's *Gloucestershire*. These were sold at five guineas each. It was also proposed to issue the unpublished portion of Bigland's Collections in three parts at three guineas each. The above letter was answered fully by Fosbroke by return post, and covers, with suggested prospectus, a folio sheet. While he felt the matter had been brought to a "final issue," he now proposes that the epitaphs, which he seems to dislike so much, shall be omitted from the City and published with the County portion. This was suggested in order to save the expense of altering the types for the quarto edition after printing off the folio, no small item. Nichols, however, could not bring himself to adopt such a plan, as he felt it most desirable to issue the work uniform with Bigland, for he did not approve of printing the epitaphs only in the folio and then referring subscribers to the quarto edition for the history. He had also come to the conclusion that it would be better to publish the History of Berkeley, and Life of Jenner, as a separate work. With these decisions Fosbroke agreed, and the work proceeded without further delay. The proposals were issued, and among others one was sent to the office of the *Glocester Herald*, whose proprietor evidently felt the help of the press should be secured by means of an advertisement. He writes to Messrs. Nichols:—

"Glocester, Jany. 7. 1819.

"GENTS,

"I have received your Prosals for completing Bigland, but I think you will not do much, unless you Advertise a List of the Subscribers, and as I am Proprietor of one of the Glocester Papers, if you think proper to have them Inserted, it shall be done at a very low Price, as I wish to give every Assistance in my power, towards completing so valuable a Work.

"I am, &c.,

"Herald Office." "J. ROBERTS.

Fosbroke had been most anxious to include the whole of Corbet's *Military Government of Gloucester* in the History, and both he and Nichols had rather an exaggerated idea of its rarity, though of its historic value there could be no possible doubt. The original (1645) edition of Corbet comprises some 145 pages, a complete reprint of which would certainly have overloaded the work, and Fosbroke was well advised to use only such passages as immediately concerned the City. His final directions to the compositor, through Nichols, are suggestive :—

"The Compositor will have the goodness to recollect the Index at the End of Corbett to be printed: & especially to recollect one thing *i.e.* not to reprint the *Errata*. When they republished Sir Rob. Atkins,[1] they preserved the *Errata* & there was much ridicule in consequence. They are corrected in the copy."

The prospectus which was issued is headed "Bigland's Collections for Gloucestershire, and Fosbrooke's History of the City of Gloucester," for though it was accepted that the publication of the County would almost certainly result in financial loss, Nichols, in common with other public-spirited publishers of that time and since, was anxious to continue a work which he considered was of great value to the antiquary, and this is sufficiently shown by the following paragraph from the advertisement which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* :—

"No interest whatever is contemplated by the Publishers in this Continuation, save only respect to the Memory of Mr. BIGLAND; and an ardent desire for the preservation of the Memorials of the Gloucestershire Gentry collected by him."

The book was published about July, 1819, but by the time Fosbroke had completed it for press, he was anxious to draw on Nichols for payment of the amount agreed

[1] The second edition of Atkyns's *Gloucestershire* (1768) was practically a reprint of the first (1712).

upon, and sends under date May 9 the following interesting letter. Anyone glancing through the contents of his History may well feel astonished when told that all the author received, omitting out-of-pocket expenses, was the sum of five pounds. He writes:—

"Walford: May 9. 1819.

"DEAR SIR,

"Owing to my having one son going to the Hospitals and another to Cambridge, I am induced to sollicit an act of kindness *i.e.* permitting me to draw for the Money for the Gloucester at two Months.

"I doubt not but you will recollect, that our Terms were concerning the Gloucester Journey £5. Work £5 and payment for postage & carriage so far as concerned the book, properly so called. I have said nothing of repeated Journies to Gloucester, not having written the book from mercenary motives.

"Our accounts then stand, as below

Terms & Journey	£10.	0.	0.
1st. Parcel, Newspapers &c. ..	—	4	
2d Do Chalmers, Holinshed &c.		9.	4.
3 Bigland &c.		4	
30 Proofs (eight coming with books for reviewing &c.—not charged) 10d. each	1.	5	
Letters & Parcels Dr Hall,[1] Mr Counsel,[2] Mr Leman[3] &c. ..		10	
Rudge[4]		9	
Hall & Pinnell's Map[5]		6	
Carriage of other Map		2.	2.
	£13.	9	6

[1] See note *post*, p. 163. [2] See *ante*, p. 149.

[3] Thomas Leman (1751–1826), the antiquary.

[4] Rudge's *History of Gloucester*, 1811.

[5] R. Hall and T. Pinnell's Plan of Gloucester, surveyed and drawn 1780, published 1782.

"With your approbation, I will draw for £13, leaving the odd shillings and future proofs to cover the advertisement, which I wish to be repeated next Month."

From some reason the History did not sell well, though Fosbroke thought this might be due to the somewhat high price, and also because it was not advertised in the *Gloucester Journal.* Two years after its publication Nichols writes :—

"What surprises me more, is that the 'City' does not sell . . . we have not sold one in *Royal 4to* & not a dozen in 4to & not above 30 in folio."

Fosbroke also considered that his History suggested to Washbourne the issue of the *Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis,*[1] and that this work interfered with the sale of the former. He says (Oct. 3, 1826), referring to this book :—

"The Gloucester however certainly served *vice cotis* to produce it, for the Extracts from the Diurnals &c. in the former were quite new matter, and this is intended to supersede it, and so far will affect that work."

Immediately the History was completed he proceeded with his *Berkeley Manuscripts,* which consists of extracts from Smyth's *Lives of the Berkeleys* and a biography of Edward Jenner.[2] In a letter from Henry Marklove[3] to Fosbroke, Jenner wrote as a postscript :—

"Mr. Marklove has just called to shew me a Profile which it seems you have some inclination to prefix to your intended work. Pray do not introduce so bad a thing. We can get you a better thing. Will you have some Epigrams

[1] Published in three parts, quarto, 1823–25. A collection of reprints of Civil War Tracts, with a valuable introduction by the Rev. John Webb. Reviewed by Fosbroke in *Gentleman's Magazine* (1826), vol. 96, pt. ii. pp. 423–25.

[2] Published in one volume, quarto, 1821.

[3] Henry Marklove, author of *Views of Berkeley Castle,* 1840. Son of a banker, of Berkeley. Fosbroke says of him : "He draws and paints as well as S. Lysons."

to introduce instead of the Ass? I do not feel bold enough to publish the Paper on Eruptions. E. JENNER."

Fosbroke and Jenner were friends of many years' standing, and the latter had a special regard for John Fosbroke, the eldest son, whose career he had watched with much interest. Shortly after Jenner's death a meeting was held in Gloucester to promote a monument to his memory, and John Fosbroke communicated its object to Nichols, asking for the insertion of his letter in the *Gentleman's Magazine*[1]:—

"A very numerous & respectable meeting of medl. men & of private individuals of the County of Gloster (Dr Newell of Cheltenham in the Chair) was held on the 3d. of April at the City of Gloucester, for the purpose of promoting the erection of a Provincial Monument,[2] by subscriptions, to the late Dr. Jenner. This meeting formed the second, which has been held with this view, & it appears from the report there made, that tho' the medl. men in the county, of which Dr. Jenner was a native, have originated & come forward with much laudable spirit to carry into effect this testimony of public respect towards their late illustrious colleague, they have by no means met the cordial cooperation of the Kingdom at large, notwithstanding a great number of circular letters, containing the resolutions of the first meeting, have been addressed to the most eminent medical men in the Metropolis, & in various parts of the Kingdom, & notwithstanding these resolutions have also been advertized. It would be desirable to remove the apathy, which I trust can only have arisen from misapprehension. The monument is designed to be the result of national subscriptions for the greater part, & tho' it has been thought necessary to look more earnestly than at first towards general patronage, it is to be hoped, that, as it has originated with the profession

[1] This does not seem to have been done.

[2] The monument to Jenner in Gloucester Cathedral was placed there during the first week of November, 1825.

it will be carried into effect by the profession chiefly. So much is to be wished for the credit of the profession, as well as for the honor of Dr. Jenner.

"As an humble individual I call in the disinterested spirit of philosophical feeling upon our professional brethren to come forward, & zealously & cordially to further the object in view; trusting, that, as enlightened men, we shall not merit this reproach of posterity for ingloriously foregoing this cheap proof of our consideration for him, who has done more than any man in any age ever did for the individual benefit not only of the people of his own country, but for the denizens of all climes.

"Among those, who have already marshalled themselves in the lists of Subscribers, stands the name of Dr. Baillie.[1]

"I have the honour to remain

"JOHN FOSBROKE

"Resident Surgeon at Cheltenham.

"Winchcomb Street

Apl. 29. 1823"

The copyright of the *Berkeley Manuscripts* had been purchased by Messrs. Nichols, and just before its publication Fosbroke felt it was desirable, in view of the comparatively recent proceedings connected with the Berkeley Peerage, that Colonel Berkeley[2] should be approached and informed "that, from motives, which they think, cannot be misunderstood, it is not the intention of the Author or Publishers to enter into any Family Topicks: unless such should be communications from Colonel Berkeley himself, or sent under his Authority." We now find Fosbroke actively reconsidering his long-delayed Encyclopædia of Antiquities. This had been in preparation as far back as 1810, when he engaged with Sir Richard Phillips, the bookseller, but owing to his

[1] Matthew Baillie (1761–1823), the anatomist.

[2] Son of the 5th Earl of Berkeley by Mary Cole, b. 1786, before their public marriage. Created Earl Fitzhardinge in 1841.

failure the publication was abandoned. There being no prospect of proceeding with the County portion of Bigland, Fosbroke was anxious to proceed with the Encyclopædia, and in December, 1818, had already approached Nichols for his advice as to the form it should take, though he intended to publish it at his own cost. He was sanguine as to such a work proving very successful, and had the "highest opinion" of it "extending the publick regard for antiquarian knowledge, &c., of course, augmenting the sale of *all* Antiquarian Books."

The circulation of *Archæologia* at this time is learnt by his writing to Nichols on the prospect of the sale of the Encyclopædia: "*I really think, if you put your mind to it* as 1500 copies are sold of the Archæologia, we *might* do the same."

Proposals for printing were in type in August, 1819, and there Fosbroke speaks of "the Collections of Fourteen Years." At this time he wished to leave Walford, and in writing to Nichols says: "Have the goodness to throw out among your Clerical friends that I am desirous of a Curacy with a House, nearer London, than I now am." Nichols and Fosbroke had much correspondence concerning the new work, elaborate calculations passing as to the number of copies to be printed, possible profit, and other details. They disagreed over the engravings required, Fosbroke maintaining that these could be done at 10s. 6d. a plate, a price Bowyer Nichols would not entertain if the work was to be creditable.

Incidentally he tells Fosbroke that he thinks "the Engravings in your Gloucestershire History a disgrace to an otherwise highly respectable Book: so should wish to avoid such miserable representations. The age is too refined to be put off with such illustrative prints . . . If we go to Press, let us meet the Public with a *good face*, & I think the work *may* succeed; but if we appear in a shabby dress, the public will cut us & turn their backs upon us."

The Encyclopædia was the first work of the kind issued in this country, and on its publication in two volumes quarto in 1825 met with a very favourable reception. A second edition was published in 1840.

Nichols still hoped to carry out his project of continuing Bigland, but received little encouragement in the way of subscribers, and on June 5, 1821, expresses himself as "heartily vexed that the Gloucestershire sticks on hand . . . I fear we must give it up in despair."[1] Fosbroke endeavoured to secure the interest of Sir Thomas Phillipps,[2] and received the following letter[3]:—

"Middlehill 21. Augt 1821.

"SIR,

"I will make use of all the influence I have among the Gentlemen of the Neighbourhood in order to promote the Subscription for the Gloucestershire, but I must say I fear that the price proposed by Mr Nichols for *each* part will deter many from subscribing when I mention his terms; at least, it will deter those, who are not ardent in the cause, particularly in the present exigency of the Times. My object in mentioning my assistance in the Glocestershire arose from the idea that you had given it up, and in that case I would have given my personal labour to complete it, for I was not aware that you had entered into any engagement with Mr Nichols. I have very few notes for Gloucestershire, but I could collect for you some notes for my neighbourhood if you would publish a second edition of your Glocestershire.

[1] Letters on the continuation of Bigland are in *Gentleman's Magazine* (1821), vol. 91, pt. i. pp. 130 and 199–200. The second is by Fosbroke.

[2] The famous book collector, of Middle Hill, Worcestershire, and later of Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham. The Bigland MSS. were eventually sold to Sir Thomas, who, about 1838, issued one part containing the parishes Newington Bagpath to Pauntley. He resumed the publication in 1870, and on his death it was continued by Mr. S. H. Gael and Mr. T. FitzRoy Fenwick. The issue of the whole (excepting some parishes in Bristol) was completed by 1889.

[3] Copied by Fosbroke and sent to Nichols.

"But I would recommend you to engage in a nobler work; namely, to embody all the former Historians of Gloucestershire, Atkins, Smith, Rudder, Bigland, Lysons & yourself, with all others, who have treated of the County in one work. I wonder Mr Nichols has not engaged in such a work.

"I lament more than any thing the deficiency of every edition in the accounts of families. No mention is made of the Visitations.

"I agree with you, that a Circular to the Gentry would go far towards completing the subscription at least I should think so, when only 50 are wanted.

"I should be glad to hear from you of the further success of the work & in the mean time have the honor to remain, Sir,

"Your obedt Servt

"THOS. PHILLIPS (*sic*)."

Fosbroke rather liked the suggestion of a "Corpus Historium," as he called it, and even thought it would pay, but Bigland was of more importance at the moment, at any rate to Nichols.

In 1820 he was approached by Dr. Hall[1] to write the history of Pembroke College, Oxford, and in 1824 proposals to subscribers were issued, but nothing appears to have come of it. In 1825 he had commenced his *Foreign Topography*, though this was not published until 1828, and the *Tourist's Grammar*. At the same time he was suggesting other works to Nichols, such as an Archæological Thesaurus and "Archæological Curiosities from Ancient MSS." He had also made considerable collections for an Encyclopædia of English Manners and Customs, which was intended as a companion to the *Antiquities*.

Fosbroke was anxious to secure an Associateship of the Royal Society of Literature, which carried with it a pension

[1] George William Hall, Master of Pembroke, 1809–43. Also Rector of Taynton, Glos., and Canon of Gloucester from 1810 to 1843.

of £100 a year, but was not successful. In 1827 he was elected an Honorary Associate, and in reply to congratulations from Nichols, writes :—

"I thank you for your kind congratulations concerning the Roy. Soc. of Literature; but my feelings have been dreadfully disappointed. Sir M. Tierney[1] wrote to me in these words, 'I have little doubt after the letter Sir Benj. Bloomfield wrote about you to the Bish. of St. David's,[2] but you will succeed,' and further interest was made with the Marquess of Lansdown, &c. &c. The Bishop of Durham[3] also took an interest in it. The Preamble of the Institution stated that it was for *indigent merit* and men of distinguished learning. I therefore felt much hurt at finding men of good income, even of knightly rank, receiving the rewards of *indigent merit*, and more especially so, at the election of such a fabricator of pure nonsense, as the Author[4] of the Celtick researches and Mythology of the Druids. The former was regularly dissected and exposed by the Edinb. Rev.[5] soon after its appearance; and of the latter Ruding[6] gives an ample specimen where he makes a horse on a British coin a Bird, and the hoofs, representatives of Stone Circles.

"Had my expectations not been raised, I should have been quite easy on the subject. I am not however without a hope, of one of the Society pensions, because they have put me down in the Election list; but I should like to know whether there exists any prejudice against me in the

[1] Sir Matthew John Tierney, Physician to George IV and William IV.

[2] John Banks Jenkinson, Bishop 1825–40.

[3] William Van Mildert, Bishop 1826–36.

[4] Rev. Edward Davies, Master of Chipping Sodbury Grammar School, 1783–99; Curate of Olveston 1799–1831. In 1824 elected an Associate of the Royal Society of Literature, with a pension of £100 per annum.

[5] Vol. iv. pp. 386–99.

[6] Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage* (1817), iii. 226–28, where he discusses certain passages (pp. 596–98) in Davies's *Mythology and Rites of the British Druids* (1809).

Council; and as Jerdan[1] Editor of the Literary Gazette is one of the Council, may I beg the favour of your kindness with him to know at least, whether I have any hopes or chance or not; for I had better be out of suspense either way. . . . I have written to the Bishop of St. David's to ask the same question; but I doubt, whether I shall have a satisfactory answer. It was not perhaps the most prudent measure, but with all this family about me, money is of such moment, that I acted under the impulse of feelings."

At the instance of the Duke of Newcastle[2] Fosbroke prepared a valuable collection of matter relating to the Clinton Family, which gave his noble patron much gratification. Fosbroke tells Nichols[3]:—

"The Duke writes me, that I have finished for him a 'Monumentum aere perennius'[4] by my Collections. If his Grace thinks so, I hope that he will also think that a good Living auro perennius will better suit me, than a Monumentum."

It does not appear that any immediate recompense was made to Fosbroke for his labour, though he hoped for some preferment through the Duke's influence, for a little later[5] he writes:—

"That East Retford affair[6] has cost me a living for one in the Chancellor's gift, adjacent to this place, became vacant only a fortnight ago; and His Grace was so sore, that he

[1] William Jerdan. [2] The fourth Duke (1785–1851).
[3] March 6, 1828. [4] Horace, Bk. 3, 30. 1.
[5] April 2, 1828.

[6] In 1827 it was proposed to disfranchise East Retford, one of the most corrupt of the "rotten" boroughs, and within the sphere of influence controlled by the Duke, but owing to the Bill being introduced too late this could not be proceeded with.

would not ask a favour of Government, *pendente lite*. Otherwise he assures me that he would. The name of the Living is Hope Mansell.[1] Hope I may have but not the Mansell annexed to it."

Busy as he was, he still found time for further projects, one of these being a companion to the *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*.

"I have been collecting for a long time, 'Manners & Customs of the English,' applicable to the utmost Minutiæ, and distinct from the Encyclopædia. I presume that I shall have done with the Clintons on or about Xmas. I then think seriously of getting up the other."[2]

This work was never published, but the manuscript was sold with others at his death.

For many years Fosbroke was a valued reviewer for the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and his work in this respect was done with thoroughness and erudition. He claimed an independence of opinion as a critic, and adhered to his principles even when they led to difference of opinion with the writers of the books he noticed, or with Nichols, who exercised his discretion as to inserting matter which he thought might injure the Magazine. The following extracts are taken from letters forwarding reviews :—

"July 10. 1827.

"You will have the goodness to observe, that, with regard to elaborate works, I read them through, and take care to digest them, which implies Time. Some Reviews before now have cost me a week; and many alterations, emendations & additions."

"Aug. 8. 1827.

"I herewith forward the Reviews. You will find among them, one relating to the religious bustles, prevalent at

[1] In Herefordshire, 4½ miles from Ross.

[2] June 8, 1827.

Cheltenham.[1] I have a strong opinion, (at least a wish to make the experiment) that it will call publick attention to the Magazine in *that place*, and increase the sale. *I wish it to appear in the next month, if possible, and entirely as I have sent it.* It is evident from the Edinburgh, Quarterly &c. that strong writing is now requisite to command notice."

Fosbroke's remuneration as reviewer was £20 a year, his connexion with the magazine in this capacity ceasing about 1832. In 1827 he incurred the displeasure of a certain section of its supporters by outspoken notices of the first number of *The Christian Review*[2] and *The Chronicles of Wesleyan Methodism*,[3] and wrote some vigorous letters to Nichols on the matter, but as these are of a theological nature they are outside the range of the present paper. On January 18, 1828, he says :—

"I have received your letter concerning Field's Parr,[4] and will attend to the contents. I am truly glad to see you thus determined to support the independence of the Magazine; for the fact is, that we Antiquaries are considered by very many, as Imbecils or at best old women, and various vain people take it in their heads, that they are qualified to dictate to us, and treat the Magazine, as if it were a Hackney Coach, and they were to ride, and we were to drive them, according to their directions. The 'Chronicles of Methodism' were accompanied with a note to that effect,

[1] A notice of *The Evil Consequences of attending the Race Course exposed in a Sermon, Preached in the Parish Church of Cheltenham, on Sunday Morning, June 17th*, 1827, by the Rev. F. Close, A.M., Perpetual Curate. 1827. *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 97, pt. ii. pp. 160–63. The Sermon created much stir in Cheltenham, and led to the publication of many pamphlets.

[2] See *Gentleman's Magazine* (1827), vol. 97, pt. i. pp. 148–50.

[3] By Samuel Warren. Reviewed *Gentleman's Magazine* (1827), vol. 97, pt. ii. 523.

[4] William Field's Life of Samuel Parr, reviewed *Gentleman's Magazine* (1828), vol. 98, pt. i, pp. 225–28.

instructing the Reviewer to abstract the contents, but the Reviewer being a regular Clergyman, thought such a measure, just as consistent with integrity, as it would be for a Custom House Officer to be obsequious to Smugglers."

In the days before the advent of penny post many devices were resorted to for avoiding the heavy charges then made, but the following sounds strange coming from a man of Fosbroke's standing. He writes [1] to Nichols :—

"I . . . have thought it necessary to send you a letter *by post*, to inform you, that *in future* when I find it convenient to communicate matters of no more than a mere satisfactory line or two, I shall send a Newspaper on the interior address cover of which I shall write in milk. By scorching it at the fire with the tongs, the writing will be legible."

The following letter gives an idea of the social condition of the people of Walford and its neighbourhood in the early part of last century. Speaking of the condition of his parish Fosbroke says [2] :—

"There was not a Sunday School in either of my parishes, till I came to the duty, now there are two both thriving. Soon after I came, *four* of my parishioners were hanged and twice the number transported. Larceny still continues, but far more mitigated. The fact is, that it is an *ancient* habit, borrowed from the lawless Forest of Dean (see Camden) [3] and *you* know, and *I* know, that *ancient* habits are not eradicated in a hurry."

In 1830 the living at Walford fell vacant, and Fosbroke sends the news of his presentation to Nichols. He himself

[1] December 13, 1828. [2] October 21, 1829.

[3] Camden's Britannia (1610), p. 358.

had approached the Bishop, who answered "by return of post" that he had advised his nephew to present him.

"Nov. 30, 1830.

"Having an opportunity of sending to town I have the pleasure of acquainting you that my incumbent[1] being dead, the good & amiable Bishop of Hereford[2] has influenced the patron, his nephew Mr Huntingford[3] Precentor of Hereford Cathedral, to appoint me his successor. Be so kind however as not to notice it in the Mag. till after I am inducted, which will I hope ensue before Xmas."

Fosbroke's efforts to obtain assistance from the Royal Literary Fund have been alluded to, and these were renewed in 1831, though without result. The following letters show the disappointment felt at the want of recognition which he deemed his services to literature entitled him :—

"Febr. 5. 1831.

"You will see by the papers that the Rev. Edw. Davies, the Helioarkite Author of Celtick Researches, and Mythology of the Druids[4]—a very worthy amiable private character, but in Literature an unblushing Mountebank. By this Charlatanry he obtained good preferment, *inter alia*, he obtained the 100 guin. p. ann. as a Royal Associate of the R.S.L. In consequence of the vacancy, I have by letter to the Bishop of Salisbury[5] & the Duke of N.[6] started as a Candidate, but without the slightest hope of success; on the contrary, I expect to be both depreciated and insulted.

[1] Rev. J. A. T. Reed, presented 1811 (*Gent. Mag.*, lxxxi. pt. i. p. 674). He held also the rectory of Leckhampstead, Bucks, where he resided.

[2] George Isaac Huntingford, Bishop of Gloucester, 1802–15, and of Hereford 1815–32.

[3] Henry Huntingford (1787–1867).

[4] Evidently an omission here to the death of Rev. Edward Davies, which occurred January 7, 1831. See note *ante*, p. 164.

[5] Thomas Burgess. [6] Duke of Newcastle.

Something of the kind has been attempted by certain members of the Antiq. Society, because I will not substitute allegation for evidence, and take their mere opinions in preference to history—if however you[1] can do me any good in the R.S.L. I beg its best exertion."

"Jany. 28. 1832.

"I see the promotions of Dr. M.[2] and Mr Nicholas.[3] Without aspiring to such honours, I really think my own case a hard one. It is really true, that my poor living of £200 a year, does not wholly cover the Housekeeping expences of my large family, and that I have neither interest to obtain a son now 18 a Commission in the Marines, nor money to article him out. I beg the kindness of you to lay my situation before Mr. Ellis[4] of the British Museum, as probably *he* might not object to promulge it among such men of station in the Council, and Society, as might be induced to try Lord Brougham in my behalf, for another Living, however small it might be. I am now 62 and should not keep it long from another."

In 1832 it had been proposed to Fosbroke that he should continue Duncumb's *History of Herefordshire*,[5] but his recent illness had shaken his vitality, and he did not feel that any work demanding too close application could be attempted. At the same time he says,[6] "Since my release from the Magazine *business*, (which was a pleasure) I have taken so much exercise, that my health is *very much* improved, and the gout suspended."

[1] J. B. Nichols was one of the three Registrars of the Royal Literary Fund.

[2] Samuel Rush Meyrick, the antiquary, knighted in 1832.

[3] Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, knighted in 1831.

[4] Sir Henry Ellis, Principal Librarian, British Museum, 1827-56.

[5] Only the first volume and a part of a second had been published. Promoted by the 11th Duke of Norfolk, and on his death in 1815 Duncumb abandoned the work.

[6] June 22, 1832.

A change in the Editorship of the *Gentleman's Magazine* took place, and Fosbroke, who continued from time to time to send communications for its columns, evidently fell out of favour with the new Editor, for he writes most indignantly to Nichols :—

"April 4th 1834.

"Sir Richd. Phillips paid me six guineas per sheet for *Ana* similar to those I sent to you and they were published in his Monthly Magazine.[1] What does your new Editor mean by stigmatizing them as raw materials. Beef-steaks are raw materials and these were taken from the rumps of prime Oxen and are better than mere scrags of insipid mutton but 'De Gustibus &c.'"

A few weeks later he protested again on the rejection of some further communications :—

"June 7 1834.

"I see that my communications concerning Mr. Prichard's[2] book &c. are not inserted. I used to be '*Sum* vel *fui*' with you but now it seems that I am hereafter only to be plain '*fui*.' Your own kindness alone instigated any concern on my part with the Magazine and for your conduct and manner in that and in all our dealings I feel myself obliged. I do not affect to be any other than a blackguard but as my Society in my Horsley Curacy much consisted of Military or Naval friends I have learned from them that it is a meanness to solicit kindness and get a dead cut. The books which I have written the Monachism, County History (wholly from records) and Encyclopedia are elaborate and standard books; and if Rudge[3] could not knock up the County History I do not fear being written down by Fictionists whose Master & Oracle (Sir Walter Scott)[4] has distinguished me. The

[1] Established July, 1796.

[2] James Cowles Prichard, author of the *Natural History of Mankind*.

[3] See note *ante*, p. 150.

[4] Sir Walter Scott mentions the *British Monachism* as a "learned work" in *The Monastery*, vol. ii. chap. ii., note.

articles which I have written in the Magazine in vindication of the Clergy against Dissenters were prophetick & now *tell*. These I have had cut out for binding in one volume and the inspection of various Dignitaries & Clerical friends. By this measure I have not the slightest fear of making more friends than your Editor or Lardner[1] (who wanted to cheat me) can enemies. At the same time it wounds my feelings to think that trumpery fellows (as to power) should have the privilege of breaking up friendships of long standing from the mere motive of indulging their arrogance. I may or I may not have printing jobs one is in my power and probably others if I live long enough. I wait an explanation from you concerning the future terms upon which I am to stand in regard to you."

To this Nichols replied that having given up the direction of the Magazine he could not recommend the insertion of any particular article, and expressing the hope that no difference in their friendship would be caused.

Owing to the necessity of earning money, Fosbroke proposed to publish a volume of his sermons, preached before the Provincial Grand Lodges of Hereford, Monmouth and Gloucester. In the letter intimating this to Nichols he speaks of the help received from friends, notably of a Baronet, who sent four of his nephews to be educated, of the Duke of Newcastle, who gave him £250, and through his influence secured a commission in the Marines for his son—presumably in return for the researches made in the history of the Clinton Family. But though a printed prospectus was issued, little support was forthcoming, partly perhaps because of the lack of enthusiasm at the time. Fosbroke observes :—

" Jan 20 1836.

" There has been a sad disintegration of Freemasonry here, probably elsewhere also, lodges broken up, zeal

[1] Fosbroke prepared a volume on Classical Antiquities for Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.

benumbed &c. The work I only intended to derive support from Masonic Friends, and not to waste my interest and exertions to the obstruction of my grand work the Du Cange."

The hope that he would be able to issue an edition of Du Cange was with him some years earlier, and remained a cherished ambition almost to the end of his days, for he felt it would have crowned the work of a lifetime. But each year now shows failing powers, his old enemy the gout preventing the use of his hands for months together, necessitating assistance for writing his letters. But his interest in antiquities was still keen. In 1836 some Roman remains were discovered in Gloucester, and he writes :—

"Walford March 8. 1836.

"I see that a recent magazine has noticed some pieces of Roman Columns excavated at Gloucester, *as parts of the Pretorium*, and in so doing, like Kempe with his *Londinum Romanum*, noticed in the Magazine some time ago the writer has *De-Romanized* the whole Station. I enclose you the answer to the absurdity, as printed in the Gloucester Journal, [1] if you think it proper to *reprint* it in the Magazine, and as I do not believe, that Mr Kempe [2] knows better than Hyginus [3] the indispensable & constituent parts of a Roman Station, or that mere excavations do more than effect discoveries of particular and not indispensable accompaniments, I shall defend the diagram of Augusta Londinum, given by me, because I know it to be conformable to the Roman practice and he cannot correct it, without deviations, which to persons acquainted with the subject, must be absurd."

[1] No reference to this can be traced in the Gloucester papers.

[2] A. J. Kempe, F.S.A., died 1846.

[3] Gromaticus Hyginus, who wrote on Roman Camps, lived in the time of Trajan.

During 1838 he was again busy in the preparation of the second edition of his *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, and many letters refer to this. By November he had completed the revision and additions, and writes a long and interesting letter[1] to Nichols, when forwarding his Synopsis :—

"This Synopsis includes the whole of my engagements. In you, I have found a friend and gentlemanly manners, and thank you. As to my having to do with puppies of editors and authors, who form a clique or rather kennels of similar animals, I thank God, that my circumstances are so far altered, that I labour under no obligation to court such vassalage. As to books, I have been a good dog in my day, as a game-finder, though not a lap-dog of a novelist, a parlour pet. But I have a tail to wag, as well as they. The Monachism is a standard good work from MS.S. and Recondite (2. Editions) the Gloucestershire all *Record* the Wye Tour (4 Edit.) the Enc. commenced *de novo* and publickly approved.

"As to circumstances, these grew out entirely of my not being a bachelor. I had to buffet the world for a family, and I found friends who spontaneously assisted me. A female of fashion even divided her thousand a year with me, and would have done it again in 1814, if I would have suffered it. In 1830 the Living became vacant, and the Bishop gave it me, at my sole solicitation. In 1833 my illness deprived me of valuable pupils and the outfit of a Son for the Marines and the low price of bark, preventing the fall of coppice woods, the tythes of which run over 5 or 600 acres, all together struck me such blows, that I was obliged to call for help. Three Years afterwards my sisters died. My girls are independent Gentlewomen ; my second son,[2] his Aunt's favourite, has just bought the Living of St. Ives, and with his wife's fortune & inheritance, will

[1] November 20, 1838.

[2] Yate Fosbroke, Vicar of St. Ives, Hunts.

have £1000 p. ann. The Lieutenant[1] has had 5 to 600£ besides his Commission and the others handsome sums of money. I have got no bequest from my sisters, for as I had a family and they had not, I thought myself entitled to the larger portion of our Mother's jointure, for she lived with us, and we quarrelled about it. Nevertheless they did their duty, and dismissed with scorn, some swindling Saints who wanted to pocket their fortunes.

"I have entered into these particulars, because Dr F.[2] will publish my Life after my decease; and as every man, who lives in the Country lives in a Privy, and cannot avoid a stench, I hope that the Epitaph intended for me by some kind friends, viz. this 'He was a bright star in the galaxy of genius and a very learned Antiquary' will be patiently endured. I might add, with truth, that I have always endeavoured to serve my friends to the best of my humble means."

His *British Monachism* was probably the most successful of his books, the first edition having attained quite a high price by the time a second was issued. In 1839 Nichols suggested a third edition, but this was not published until 1843, after Fosbroke's death. At the same time Nichols intimates that "I long to see your M.S. of the Characters by Contemporaries of the Kings of England," which he felt would prove acceptable to the public.

Throughout 1841 Fosbroke was breaking: the last letter in his own hand being dated February 22 of that year. In August, his son John forwarded some autobiographical notes to Nichols, which it is evident contained matter that would not have done justice to his father's reputation, for John asks that it shall not be used, though this must not become known. His father caused a letter to be sent inquiring why no proof of these notes had been received. In November he resigned his Fellowship of the Society of

[1] Thomas Dudley Fosbroke, Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

[2] John Fosbroke, the eldest son.

Antiquaries. The last letters written on his behalf are dated December 16 and 30, which it is painful to see contain urgent appeals for pecuniary assistance.

Fosbroke's relations with the Nichols were throughout of the most cordial nature, and he had a great regard for all the members of the firm. In the correspondence are constant requests that one or other of them will obtain information for him from the British Museum and the Tower of London, or perhaps borrow some work from a mutual friend like Richard Gough. When proposing the publication of his Encyclopædia he writes :—

"Mr Nichols Senr is the Father of the Science, and, I think, that the mention in the Preface of the first Elementary Book of Archæology, known in England, being edited at his press will be a satisfactory thing."

And on the death of John Nichols, November 26, 1826, says, in a letter to Bowyer Nichols :—

"I shall assuredly and with sincerity cherish the memory of your much respected father, whose life set an example of much value to all literary men, because it united with elaborate pursuits, wisdom and moral worth."

Among Fosbroke's friends was Samuel Meyrick,[1] the antiquary, who was a neighbour. Meyrick lived at Goodrich Court, which he built 1828–30,[2] and to this there are two references in the letters. In August, 1828, Fosbroke says :—

"Dr Meyrick has baptized his new house, Goodrich Court, but the people call it the New Castle, in contrast to the old one, from which it is only distant on the ferry boat side, only two or three fields, and merely separated by a ravine."

[1] Meyrick assisted Fosbroke in the compilation of his *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*. See also note *ante*, p. 170.

[2] Edward Blore was the architect of Goodrich Court.

And at the end of the following year :—

"Meyrick's Castle is going on—very like something on the Rhine—a stumpy wooden spire is placed upon a fine tower, machicallated & four corner spires—I hope the next Lightning Storm, will knock down the whole five *thingamies*."

He was evidently acquainted with Isaac D'Israeli, for on one occasion a visit from his son Ralph is mentioned[1] :—

"A Son of Mr Disraeli has been visiting here & I derived some relief from his accounts of what is passing in Literature but that is all the relief I have had from the monotony of a country life."

Of Sir Richard Colt Hoare,[2] for whom Fosbroke had translated the Saxon documents in the former's *Registrum Wiltunense*, 1827, he observes[3] :—

"Poor Sir R. C. Hoare is gone, one more of our old *real* Antiquaries, unfortunately succeeded by Charlatans, who are spoiling Archæology and History, with palpable absurdities."

Besides his literary work Fosbroke was a collector of coins and Roman pottery; though his collections were small, they were much prized. As early as 1803 or 1804 he anticipated the present system of water-tight compartments for increasing the safety of ships, communicating his plan to various newspapers, and was permitted to submit it to Sir Evan Nepean, the Secretary to the Admiralty. Fosbroke held that there was no physical necessity whatever for a vessel sinking unless indeed overloaded beyond the buoyancy of its dimensions. His plan was not taken up, for he was told by naval officers that anything of the kind was discouraged, because if any life-saving apparatus were on board the men would be always deserting, nor, if disregard for possibility of wreck was introduced, would they trouble to preserve their ships.[4]

[1] October 4, 1833.

[2] 1758–1838. Antiquary and historian of Wiltshire.

[3] May 26, 1838.

[4] See *Gentleman's Magazine* (1829), vol. 99, pt. ii. pp. 349–50.

Fosbroke was buried in the chancel of Walford Church, where he had ministered faithfully for so many years. On a stone in the pavement within the altar rail are cut the letters

T D F
&
M F

and a mural tablet on the east side of the west wall of the chancel bears the following inscription:—

WITHIN THIS CHANCEL LIE THE MORTAL REMAINS
OF THE REV^D THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROKE,
M.A. F.S.A. HON: ASSOC: R.S.L. VICAR OF THIS PARISH,
AND OF RUARDEAN IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.
FOR THIRTY TWO YEARS HE FAITHFULLY DISCHARGED
THE DUTIES OF THESE PARISHES:
AND DEPARTED THIS LIFE JANUARY 1ST 1842,
IN THE 72ND YEAR OF HIS AGE.

IN THE LITERARY WORLD HE HAD ATTAINED A HIGH DEGREE
[OF EMINENCE
AS A SCHOLAR, AN ANTIQUARY, AND LOCAL HISTORIAN.
TO POSTERITY HE HAS BEQUEATHED THE LABOURS OF
AN INDEFATIGABLE INDUSTRY IN SEVERAL WORKS OF
[ACKNOWLEDGED MERIT.
FOR HIS CHRISTIAN AND SOCIAL VIRTUES,
HE WAS DESERVEDLY ESTEEMED AND BELOVED.
IN AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE OF HIM THE SURVIVING
[MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY
HAVE CAUSED THIS TABLET TO BE ERECTED.

MARY
RELICT OF THE ABOVE WHO DIED AUG^ST 11TH 1850
[AGED 75 YEARS.
ALSO LIES IN THIS CHANCEL.

APPENDIX.

Fosbroke's Library and unpublished Manuscripts were, at his death, sold to William Strong, the bookseller of Bristol, and the latter were included in the sale of Strong's Library at Sotheby's in 1847. John Bowyer Nichols was not aware of the sale until some time after, and in consequence the Fosbroke Manuscripts were practically given away. The following memorandum is in J. Nichols's writing :—

MSS. COLLECTIONS OF THE REV T D FOSBROKE

The following were sold from the possessions of the late Mr. Strong Bookseller, Bristol, (who bought them of Mr. Fosbroke's Family) by Mrs Leigh Sotheby & Co. Feb. 5. 1847.

1669. Papers & Memoranda relating to the Clintons & Tankerville Families. 8 vols. 8vo. & 4to. Bought by Thorpe for 18/-
[Mr. Fosbroke offer'd me them in 184 for 30£] [1]

1670. Collections relative to Gloucestershire
2 vols. Quarto & Folio
Bought by Boone for 1. 16. 0

1672. Notes of Antiquities in Bedfordshire, Herefordshire, Berkshire, &c. with Drawings by the Rev T D Fosbroke 8°.
Bought by Lilly for 13/-

1673. Notes on Old English Customs & Manners & Saxon Terms by Rev T D Fosbroke
Bought by Smith for 5/-

1674. List of Obsolete Words, from the Time of Chaucer to 1700, by the Rev T D Fosbroke Vol I Ab to Hor. 4to.
Bought by Smith for £1. 2. 0

[1] April 27, 1841.

1675. Extracts chiefly on Religious Subjects.
6 vols. 4to
Bought by Wilson for 5/-

1676. Extracts from various Sources 17 Vols 4to
Bought by Smith for 17/-

1677. BRISTOL

1678. Miscellaneous Observations, Extracts &c. made by the Rev T D Fosbroke chiefly on Antiquities. Some with Drawings
vols[1] 12mo 4to
Bought by Thorpe for 0. 10. 0

1679. Collections made by the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke for his celebrated Works the Encyclopædia of Antiquities, Foreign Topography, comprising much that is interesting & probably some information not to be found in his works.
14 vols folio & 4to.
Bought by Thorpe for 1. 2. 6

WORKS.

The following is as complete a list as possible of Fosbroke's published works and printed communications. Reviews and notices are added after the titles. The letters *G. M.* indicate the *Gentleman's Magazine* :—

The Economy of Monastic Life, (as it existed in England) A Poem, with philosophical, and archæological illustrations from Lyndwood, Dugdale, Selden, Wilkins, Willis, Spelman, Warton, &c. and copious extracts from original MSS. Glocester: Printed by R. Raikes. [1795.] Noticed *G. M.* (1795), lxv., 1099–1100; *British Critic*, viii., 302–3.

[1] The figure is not clearly written, it may be 2 or 21. R. A.

British Monachism: or, Manners and Customs of the Monks and Nuns of England. London: 1802. 2 vols. Reviewed *G. M.* (1802), lxxii., 137–8, 220–21; *British Critic* (1802), xx., 112–21.

—— A New Edition, very much enlarged, and embellished with numerous plates. 1817. Reviewed *Quarterly Review* (1820), xxii. 59–102; *British Critic* (1818), N.S., ix. 180–94; *G. M.* (1818), lxxxviii. pt. i. 43–5, 139–41, 240–1. See also *G. M.* (1820), xc. pt. i. 30–1.

—— Third Edition, with additions. 1843.

Abstracts of Records and Manuscripts respecting the County of Gloucester; formed into a history, correcting the very erroneous accounts, and supplying numerous deficiences in Sir Rob. Atkins, and subsequent writers. Glocester: Printed by Jos. Harris. 1807. 2 vols.

The Excellence of Free-Masonry. A Sermon preached at Stroud, Glocestershire, before the Master, Wardens, & Brethren of the Royal York Lodge, Held in that Town, Upon St. John's Day, 1808, by Brother T. D. Fosbrooke, M.A., F.S.A. . . . Chaplain of the Royal York Lodge. Published by Desire. Tetbury, Printed and sold by J. G. Goodwyn.

True and False Piety demonstrated. A Funeral Sermon, preached at Horsley, in the County of Gloucester, on Sunday, April 3, 1808, To the Memory of Mrs. Sarah Burgess of Cranmor, in that Parish. Published by Desire, for the benefit of The Sunday School of Horsley. Gloucester: Herald Office. 1808.

A Letter to the Right Honourable George Canning, upon the Uncandid and Unequitable Abuse of his Royal Highness, The Duke of York. . . . Tetbury, Printed by and for J. G. Goodwyn. [Dated Horsley Parsonage, Glocestershire, February 18, 1809.]

Free Masonry illustrated. A Sermon preached before the Provincial Grand Lodge, in the Cathedral of Hereford, Aug. 14, 1815 . . . . Published by desire. Ross: Farror. Noticed *G. M.* (1817), lxxxvii. pt. i. 52–3.

Key to the Testament; or, Whitby's Commentary, (abridged only) with occasional aids from Dr. Hammond and Bishop Mann. . . . London: 1815. Noticed *G. M.* (1815), lxxxv. pt. ii. 148–9

Latent Antiquities. *Gentleman's Magazine* (1816–17), lxxxvi. pt. i. 121–2, 307–9, 509–11; lxxxvii. pt. i. 14–17, 114–17; lxxxvii. pt. ii. 27–8.

1818. The Wye Tour, or Gilpin on the Wye, with Historical and Archæological Additions, especially Illustrations of Pope's Man of

Ross, and Copious Accounts, (Now for the most part First Published,) of Ross, Goodrich Castle [&c.] . . . Ross: Pr. for and sold by W. Farror. Noticed *G. M.* (1818), lxxxviii. pt. ii. 43–4.

—— A New Edition, much enlarged. Ross: 1822.

—— Third Edition. Ross: 1826.

—— Fourth Edition. Ross: 1834.

—— Sixth Edition. Ross: 1841. [In the copy in the British Museum is bound "A New Edition, with Additions." Ross: 1837, though it really forms the appendix to the Sixth Edition.]

An Original History of the City of Gloucester, almost wholly compiled from new materials; supplying the numerous deficiences, and correcting the errors, of preceding accounts; including also The Original Papers of the late Ralph Bigland, Esq. Garter Principal King at Arms. London: Nichols and Son. 1819. Reviewed *G. M.* (1819), lxxxix. pt. ii. 521–2.

The Character and Origin of Freemasonry, A Sermon, preached before the Royal Berkeley Lodge, on Wednesday, July 21st, 1819, by the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, M.A, F.A.S. Past Provincial Grand Chaplain of the Counties of Hereford, Monmouth and Glocester. Published by Particular Desire. Wotton-underedge, printed by W. Povey, Bookseller, &c. 1819.

Account of the Ancient Sculptures in the Royal Museum at Paris, with Remarks by Mr. Fosbrooke. *Gentleman's Magazine* (1820), xc. pt. i. 135–6, 197–9, 324–6, 498–9, 586–7, pt. ii. 133–5, 214–16; xci. pt. ii. 24–26, 116–19, 218–19.

Companion to the Wye Tour. Ariconensia; or Archæological sketches of Ross and Archenfield. Ross: 1821. Reviewed *G. M.* (1822), xcii. pt. i. 43–5.

—— Second Edition. [?1822].

Personal History and Age of Homer. *Gentleman's Magazine* (1821), xci. pt. ii. 483–7.

Berkeley Manuscripts. Abstracts and Extracts of Smyth's Lives of the Berkeleys, illustrative of ancient manners and the constitution; including all the pedigrees in that ancient manuscript. To which are annexed a Copious History of the Castle and Parish of Berkeley, consisting of matter never before published; and biographical anecdotes of Dr. Jenner, his interviews with the Emperor of Russia, &c. 1821. Reviewed *G. M.* (1822), xcii. pt. i. 52–4.

[Letter on Bigland's Gloucestershire Collections.] *Gentleman's Magazine* (1821), xci. pt. i. 199–200.

The Masonic Jennerian Sermon, preached in the Cathedral of Gloucester, August 19, 1823, in aid of the subscription for Erecting a Monument in Honour of Dr. Jenner, before The Provincial Grand Lodges of the Counties of Gloucester & Hereford, and a very numerous and respectable assemblage of The Craft. By Brother the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke. Published, by request, for the Benefit of the Monumental Fund. Gloucester: Printed and Published by D. Walker and Sons; 1823. Noticed *G. M.* (1823), xciii. pt. ii. 437.

Encyclopædia of Antiquities, and Elements of Archæology, classical and mediæval. London: Nichols & Son, 1825. 2 vols. Reviewed *G. M.* (1823), xciii. pt. i. 342–3; (1825), xcv. pt. i. 137–9, 235–8, 344–6, 434–6, 538–41; xcv. pt. ii. 154–5.

—— A New Edition, with Improvements. 1840. Reprinted in 1843 in 2 vols.

A picturesque and topographical account of Cheltenham, And its Vicinity. . . . To which are added Contributions towards the Medical Topography, including the Medical History of the Waters by John Fosbroke, Resident Surgeon at Cheltenham. Cheltenham: S. C. Harper. 1826. Noticed *G. M.* (1826), xcvi. pt. i. 149–50.

The Tourist's Grammar; or Rules relating to the Scenery and Antiquities Incident to Travellers . . . and including an Epitome of Gilpin's Principles of the Picturesque. London: Nichols and Son. 1826. Reviewed *G. M.* (1826), xcvi. pt. i. 140–2.

[Letter on Tewkesbury]. *Gentleman's Magazine* (1826), xcvi. pt. ii. p. 587.

Foreign Topography; or, an Encyclopedick Account, alphabetically arranged, of The Ancient Remains in Africa, Asia, and Europe; forming a Sequel to the Encyclopædia of Antiquities. London: Nichols and Son, 1828. Noticed (Nos. 1–2) *G. M.* (1827), xcvii. pt. ii. 341–2.

Choir-service Vindicated. A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Ross, in the County of Hereford, in behalf of the Choir of that Place; on Sunday, September 13th, 1829. . . . Published for the benefit of the Choir. Ross: W. Farror. Noticed *G. M.* (1829), xcix. pt. ii. 343–4.

The Country Gentleman and his Methods (1636). *Gentleman's Magazine* (1829), xcix. pt. i. 595–7.

Raglan Tour. A picturesque and topographical account of Raglan Castle, with cursory sketches of Abergavenny and Crickhowell. Monmouth: T. Farror. 1831. Noticed *G. M.* (1831), ci. pt. ii. 235–6.

Ruardean. *Gentleman's Magazine* (1831), ci. pt. i. 487–8. Roman Camps near Offa's Dyke. *Id.*, ci. pt. ii. 582–4. Offa's Dyke. *Id.* (1832), cii. pt. ii. 500–4.

The Cabinet Cyclopædia. Conducted by the Rev. Dionysius Lardner. A Treatise on the Arts, Manufactures, Manners, and Institutions of the Greeks and Romans. 1833. 2 vols. Noticed *G. M.* (1833), ciii. pt. ii. 154.

Extracts from Manuscripts relative to English History. *Transactions Royal Society of Literature*, vol. i. pt. ii. 36–43. Illustrations of the Constitution of our ancient Parliaments before the time of Edward the First. Read March 16th, 1831. *Id.*, vol. ii. 268–78.

Offa's Dyke. *Gentleman's Magazine* (1835), N.S. iii. 490–1.

Illustrations of the Townley Statues [? date].

It is said that Fosbroke's Grammar of Rhetoric was appropriated by Pinnock for his "Catechism." (Third edition published in 1822.)

In Memoriam.

OLIVER HUMPHREY FOWLER, M.R.C.S.

O. H. Fowler was born at Kingsclere, Hants, in 1840, and died at Cirencester on August 9th, 1914, within a day of attaining the age of 74. Although not a Cirencester man by birth, practically the whole of his professional life was spent there, and he leaves behind him the memory of more than forty years of devoted labour which will not soon be forgotten.

Mr. Fowler received his medical and surgical training at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Sir James Paget and Dr. Chas. West being amongst his teachers. He came to Cirencester a young man of between twenty-six and twenty-seven as *locum tenens* to the late Mr. Edward Cripps, with whom he soon entered into partnership, and on the death of that gentleman he was associated with Mr. Charles Cripps and subsequently with Mr. Howard Marshall. On Mr. Fowler's retirement in 1906 he was presented by his numerous friends and admirers with a silver cup and address.

On retiring from practice Mr. Fowler was able to find congenial relaxation in attending the meetings and excursions of the Archæological Society, which he joined in 1905, and the Cotteswold Field Club. A friend of his has often said that his breezy, jaunty disposition and penchant for joking had the effect of making summer excursions and even winter meetings more lively than such gatherings usually are. More than this, his untiring efforts for the comfort and pleasure of his fellow-members will not soon be forgotten. He was elected a member of the Council of the Society in 1909, and was a

regular attendant at its meetings, where, although he never professed to be a specialist in archæology, his strong common sense and business acumen were oftentimes of great use to his colleagues.

WILLIAM CHARLES HOWELL, M.A.

There has passed quietly to rest one of the oldest priests in the Church of England, the Rev. William Charles Howell, M.A., the eldest son of the late Thomas Jones Howell, of Prinknash Park, Gloucester, Judge Advocate-General of the Forces. Mr. Howell was born in 1818, and thus lived under six sovereigns. He was educated privately and at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated with honours (First Class in Mathematics and Physics) in 1840. Mr. Howell was ordained in 1842 to the curacy of Uxbridge. For six years he and our President of Council, Canon Bazeley, who was then Curate of Hornsey, were neighbours. Mr. Howell was always devoted to Gloucestershire, and especially to the home of his childhood. He and his wife and daughter were frequent attendants at the Society's annual meetings.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF COVENTRY.

By MARY DORMER HARRIS.

Many valuable documents belonging to Coventry were destroyed at the Birmingham Free Library fire in 1879.[1] A similar fate befell the early registers of St. Michael's at the Reformation, because of some "marks of Popery" found in them, while later books met with destruction in 1699, when the parish clerks carelessly put hot ashes under a cupboard in the vestry. In recent times the Grammar School Library has been dispersed,[2] while of the Priory records scattered at the Reformation little remains save one or two rolls of the cellarer's and pittancer's annual accounts,[3] which mention among other things a mumming or "interludium," and record extra expenses—for delicacies, no doubt—at the season of the "O's," that is when the antiphones begin with "O," just before Christmas.

In spite of all this destruction and dispersal, thousands of manuscripts of historic value, belonging to the Corporation, the representatives of the old craft companies and Trinity Church, yet remain at Coventry.

The special feature of this last collection is the unique fifteenth-century MS. dealing with the duties of the clerk,

[1] See Fretton's Introduction to Sharp's *Antiquities of Coventry*, p. xiv., for list of the principal MSS. of this collection. It seems possible that the Reader MSS. in the Coventry Free Library make up to some extent for this loss.

[2] See Sharp, *Antiquities*, pp. 172–6, for an account of the library. The books had been much damaged and many lost before the sale. The catalogue was bought by Cambridge University.

[3] Warw. MSS., 168,239, Compotus of Br. Joh. Warde, cellerar, 1502–3. *Ibid.*, 168,235, Compotus of Br. Rob. Colman, pittancer, 1505–6 (Birmingham Free Library). The Priory chartulary is at the Record Office (Exch. K. R. Misc. Bks., vol. xxi.), the foundation charter at the British Museum (Add. MSS., ch. 28, 657).

called "The Offesse of the Dekyn,"[1] but the church also possesses hundreds of documents, chiefly land transfers, some as old as the time of Henry III. A catalogue of three hundred and fifty of these deeds has been printed in a local newspaper,[2] and one for the whole collection on simple lines exists in MS. in the hand of the antiquary, Thomas Sharp.[3] The registers begin in 1561,[4] and the churchwardens' accounts in 1560, with a few entries of an earlier date. These last are full of interesting items as to the displacement of church furniture in the settlement under Elizabeth, and contain the curious entry of a payment to a joiner in 1617, the year of James I.'s visit to Coventry, "for amending of one of the Communion Tables lent to St. Mary Hall, when King James came, that was broken."

Large as this collection is, it is quite dwarfed by that in St. Mary Hall, the property of the Corporation, which numbers one hundred and eighty-eight volumes, thousands of charters, rolls and writs, of which the oldest, dating from about 1180, a grant of privileges to his tenants from Ranulf, Earl of Chester, is the foundation of municipal self-government in Coventry. Of all these manuscripts by far the most valuable is the city "Leet Book," which has now been printed, practically in its entirety, by the Early English Text Society.[5] It is a stout volume, containing some four hundred and fifty pages, bound in its original boards and calf, with parchment end-papers covered with mediæval music. The entries, made in Latin, French and English, by scribes from the fifteenth

[1] Wickham Legg, *Clerk's Book* of 1549; Sharp, *Antiquities*, pp. 122–4.

[2] In the *Coventry Herald* in a series of articles by the present writer, 1912–14.

[3] In the possession of the clerk of the vestry.

[4] The names of Shakespeare, Ardern and Barnard occur. The St. Michael's registers begin in 1699, but there are a few entries of earlier date in the Bishop's transcripts at Lichfield.

[5] *Coventry Leet Book or Mayor's Register*, transcribed by M. Dormer Harris.

to the early seventeenth centuries, record the city by-laws passed by the Court Leet between 1420 and 1555, with a chronicle of royal visits and other remarkable events which distinguished the local history of that period. A great deal of the most valuable fifteenth-century matter, a city chronicle with much human interest, is in the hand of John Boteler, Town Clerk in 1480, a diligent scribe with no small historic talent, whose name well deserves mention among the very few who have helped to give a picture of town life in later mediæval England.

Next, perhaps, in order of interest to the *Leet Book* is the record of the Corpus Christi Guild,[1] wherein are given, besides the account of the guild estates, yearly lists of the names of, and subscriptions paid by, the brethren and sisters of this fraternity, which included not only Coventry citizens of every calling, but men and women from all parts of England and from Ireland, nobles, clerics of high position, as well as traders and parsons throughout the country-side.

It is well that the records of this brotherhood, probably originally composed of the Priory tenants, have been preserved, for time has dealt unkindly with the guild church and hall of St. Nicholas, companions to the still existing church and hall of the Trinity Guild. St. Nicholas Church fell into decay and disappeared after the Reformation, the hall was swept away in the eighteenth century, but the book remains, doubly precious now the companion Trinity Guild volume has perished, to show the union of Coventry folk with folk of distant shires, and the constitution of one of the great brotherhoods which played so notable a part in the life of the city in the Middle Ages.

Of members, people of much and people of small importance, the volume furnishes long lists between the years 1488 and 1535. From Rutland they came, from Westmorland, from Huntingdon, Manchester, "Bristow," from Cambridge, "Langadok in Wallia," Wing in Buckingham,

[1] The Guild was founded in 1348.

and Tewkesbury, the many Dublin names reminding us that Coventry was on the road to the north-west, where ship was taken to the sister island.

Gathering a few names at random, we find "Maister Wyliam Hassard de Maudlen Colage," the Prior of Daventry, the Master "of Seynt Bartulmewes spytul," "Dan Tho. Branche, Celerar of Glocetter abay," "Alycia Hortell, sylkwoman," "George Talbot, Erll of Shrewsbury, and Dam An vxor eius," "Joh. Corbet de London, ffostyonsherer," a "Clerk of the pastre of the Kynges hous," "John Bradwell, Tewxbere," "Ryc. Blakwall de Worsworthe in the Peeke, ledman,"[1] and "Tho. Nedecote de Cornewell, Tynman."[2]

It is said that Prince Edward, afterwards Edward V., was brother of this Guild, but the entries do not begin till after his death.

Among the members, however, was the king's half-brother, Thomas, Marquis of Dorset,[3] of the family of the Greys of Astley, who held land in Coventry hard by Trinity Church. The entry, "My lady Ferrys of Badysley," recalls a family whose representatives still dwell at Baddesley Clinton; and "my lady Anne Barkley,"[4] the great west-country family who held Calaudon Castle in Warwickshire. Interesting entries show the membership of "Adryan Quyny of Stretford,"[5] "Robert Shakespier"[6] (1489), "Thomas Somourfeyll of Erdrichton, gent."[7]—without doubt an ancestor of Somerville of Edstone, author of *The Chase*—"Syr Walter Smyth, knyght,"[8] of Shirford, murdered at the

[1] Corpus Christi Guild Book, ff. 41 back, 42, 49, 49 back, 64, 68 back, 74 back, 82 back.

[2] *Ibid.*, f. 33.

[3] Guild Book, f. 25 back. Another entry is, "De domino Johanne Grey, domino de Powes, vjs. viijd," *ibid.*, f. 11 back, and "De domino Grey, Milite, domino de Lisle," *ibid.*, f. 39 back. The nobility are well represented, *e.g.* "domina Katerina, domina de Hastynges," *ibid.*, f. 23, "the Yerle of Huntyngton," *ibid.*, f. 313.

[4] *Ibid.*, f. 313 back. [5] *Ibid.*, f. 301. [6] *Ibid.*, f. 13 back.

[7] *Ibid.*, f. 62. [8] *Ibid.*, f. 313 back.

instigation of Dorothy, his faithless wife, and John Rastell,[1] without doubt that unfortunate lawyer and printer who was involved in the downfall of Sir Thomas More. Rastell married More's sister, Elizabeth, and it is most likely it was this sister, and not, as the Archdeacon of Northampton suggests,[2] Mistress Stafforton, whom the author of *Utopia* came to visit at Coventry, when, as he tells us, he fell in with a strangely-deluded friar.

Besides this collection there are numerous account books belonging to the various companies, mercers, drapers, fullers, weavers, tanners, carpenters, cappers, bakers and smiths, which have had a continuous existence since the Middle Ages. These are mostly scattered over the town lodged in lawyers' offices, and are rather more difficult of access than those belonging to the Corporation, being guarded by people who have something better to do in a solid business way than minister to the wants of eccentric persons who wish to read ancient writing.

The most interesting late example of these books—that of the smiths, goldsmiths, chandlers, pewterers, cutlers and wire-drawers, which begins in 1684—has recently been acquired by the British Museum. Here the scribes have indulged in somewhat rudimentary examples of painting, and emblazoned on its pages the arms of the crafts, derived from the London Livery Companies, together with a painting of two Godivas, a white lady mounted on a white horse, and a black lady with gold epaulettes and short red skirt mounted on the elephant of Coventry.

The lists of names in these MSS. make them a happy hunting ground for the genealogist, and the craft rules they set forth reveal little known points of the workings of various industries. They also contain very naive allusions to the

[1] De Joh. Rastell, filio Thome Rastell, vjs. viijd., *ibid.*, f. 28 back.

[2] *Highways and Byways in Shakespeare's Land*, p. 399. John Rastell was Coroner of Coventry, 1508–9 (*Leet Book*, p. 619). For More's visit, see Nichols, *Bibl. Top. Brit.*, pt. iv. vol. xvii. p. 41.

famous Corpus Christi plays, and such entries as a payment of fourpence "to Fastoun for hangyng Jwdas," or a like sum for "coc-croyng"[1] at the scene of Peter's denial, shock the modern ear. Occasional items illustrate points of national history. Thus the Drapers' Accounts for 1555 record expenses for weapons of war, showing the unquiet state of the Midlands at the time of Wyatt's rebellion. The story of the repulse of Suffolk, representative of the Greys of Astley, at Coventry in 1554 is a dramatic one, and shows how a little quickness might have turned the course of history. Suffolk had come down to rouse the Midlands against Queen Mary and the Spanish match. He sent a message from Leicester, where he lay. In Coventry feeling was divided, the ruling families were conservative, nevertheless the messenger met with assurances of support. They urged him to go back at once and bring his master. "My Lord's quarrel is right well known; it is God's quarrel; let him come and make no stay, for the town is his own." But the messenger was weary and would fain have rested; moreover, the January day was darkening; if the citizens were roused and fell to plunder in the darkness substantial folk would be alienated from his master's cause. Nothing was done. Meanwhile the city council received a warning to be on their guard. Before daybreak everyone was on the alert, and when the Duke appeared he found the walls manned and the gates shut against him.

These doings are reflected in the Drapers' Accounts thus:—[2]

> Md. that we hawe payd for own occapacyon the xxxj daye of Januarye, when the duke of Soffoke was takyn.

[1] Sharp, *Coventry Mystery Plays*, p. 36. A new "hoke" to hang Judas cost 6d. in 1578. Two actors had 16d. for playing the part of "worms of conscience," *ibid.*, p. 68. The Weavers' Play, sole remaining MS. of the Coventry Mystery Plays, has been several times printed.

[2] Drapers' Accounts, f. 41.

Itm, payd for wachynge to the harnys men for vij days and viij nyghtts ..	lviijs. vjd.
Itm, payd for a sheffe of aroys	ijs. viijd.
Itm, payd for the fetheryng of xvj aroys and vij newe aroys and mendyng the cassys of them	xviijd.
Itm, for iij dossyn of poyntts	vjd.
Itm, payd for iij sworde gyrdylls ..	xviijd.
Itm, payd for ij gyrdylls for sheffe areys	iiijd.
Itm, payd for bostryngys and a brassar[1]	iijd.
Sma iijli. vs. ijd.	

It could be wished that in England we had more national feeling with regard to our past history, and greater facilities for printing documents such as those which reveal the life of the city of Coventry in bygone times.

[1] Brassart, a protection for the arm.

DR. JOHNSON'S FRIENDS AND THE COTSWOLDS.[1]

By W. H. HUTTON, B.D.,
Archdeacon of Northampton and Fellow of S. John's College, Oxford; President of the Society, 1910–11.

Among the lesser lights of literature who were acquainted with Johnson was one who shared his affection for Fanny Burney. Samuel Crisp was the companion and counsellor of Dr. Burney from his early years, and Fanny's niece, Mrs. Barrett, who first published her diary, rightly calls him Fanny's "accomplished and venerated friend." Everyone knows how Macaulay represents him as a disappointed dilettante, an "unsuccessful literary man," who was so disgusted by the failure of his play of *Virginius* that he moaned and moped for the rest of his life. Within the last few years the publication of some of his letters[2] has done something, I hope, to show him in a truer light, as a bright and mirthful person, a wise adviser, the centre of a very happy social circle. I will not attempt to controvert, or even to follow, those pages in Macaulay's most characteristic style where poor Crisp is disposed of, and we are assured that a few years after the production of *Virginius* "no memory of his bad verses remained among men." It is enough to say briefly that Chessington, where he lived so happily during the last years of his life, was certainly no retreat "studiously concealed from his old associates," that the house which Fanny Burney loved, and Mr. Thrale and Dr. Johnson

[1] This paper is based upon the *Early Diary of Fanny Burney* (2 vols., 1889), the *Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay* (5 vols., 1904), and the MSS. at Broadwell Manor, Moreton-in-Marsh, which Mrs. Edward Egerton Leigh most kindly allowed me to read and copy. To her, and to her late husband, who is so deeply lamented in Gloucestershire, I am greatly indebted. Where there is a *lacuna* (*e.g.* on p. 197) the word is either missing or illegible in the MS. quoted.

[2] *Burford Papers*, 1905.

visited, was far from being a "desolate old hall in which he hid himself like a wild beast in a den," and that, apart from the inevitable sufferings of disease and the sorrows of mortality, there is no word in all the information we have about him which would justify us in believing that a life "which might have been eminently useful and happy ended in the same gloom in which, during more than a quarter of a century, it had been passed." The communications between Fanny and her "dear daddy" prove the contrary; and hardly less clear in their evidence are those letters to his sister, Mrs. Gast, living in the Great House at Burford, which I have ventured to entitle and to publish as *Burford Papers*.

Samuel Crisp remained to the end of his life the kind, cheerful, witty observer who had enjoyed his earlier years of travel, his middle life of moderate literary fame, and his old age of friendship and affection towards younger folk.

The unpublished letters and papers which remain in the possession of Mrs. Egerton Leigh enable me to illustrate each of these points. I will quote a few that bear upon the youth, the middle life, and the last days of Samuel Crisp.

I. Before the date when the *Dictionary of National Biography* begins to take up his career, Samuel Crisp had been a well-known person in London society, and had travelled for some years on the continent, after the fashion of his time. He was born in 1708, and from 1737 to 1740 letters and notes show that he was in France and Italy. Mrs. Leigh has a large number of undated notes descriptive of palaces and picture-galleries, antiquities and contemporary customs. He seems to have made a considerable stay at Rome. Parts of a letter from him to Mr. Shute of Broadwell (where the letter is now preserved in Mrs. Leigh's house) have already been published,[1] but other parts have sufficient interest, I think, to be inserted here. The letter is dated Rome, February 15th (new style), 1739.

[1] *Burford Papers*, p. 105 *seq.*

(Endorsed "letter from Mr. Sam Crisp.")

Dear Doctor,

Three days ago I received a letter from you, which was a pleasure I have been impatiently waiting for ever since the 24th of December, N.S. the day I came hither. I think I give you the most convincing proof I can, that hearing from you is such to me, by making you my Debtor again without delay: and pray take notice, that I give no such long Credit any more, but require prompt Payment; That if you keep one so long out of one's Debt, one can't live by you: I would have you to know that I gain here full four per Cent by all the Bills of Exchange I draw on London, besides the Interest of Six Weeks; and why I should lose so much more by my Wit, than my mony, I don't know; especially when I am dealing with so sufficient a man as your self: It can be nothing but niggardliness; a Vice I never thought I should have occasion to reproach you with: As to poverty, you must not plead that after you have showed me so rich a Vein of Ore upon your own Estate, which is of so singular a Nature too, that I think I may, not improperly term you a perfect Goldfinder; 'tis true, like all rich Soils this is a little dirty and nasty; but your true Goldfinder minds that so little, that he will munch you his Bread and Cheese immediately, without so much as wiping his fingers; provided you allow him to pull out his own Pocket knife to cut it with. For Godsake, where did you rake up so much filth? who has let you into the rites and Mysterys you paint so well that you turn one's Stomach? I fancy you have been a pretty much of late, as Mr. Congreve, when he was writing the Character of Ben the Sailor, us'd to go to Wapping two or three times a Week. However that be, the poem is a good poem, and I am glad that Luxuriant humor, which formerly vented it self in through Bass, has now taken another Channel and runs off in verse; which is a musick I can hear very well at this Distance. I am not less oblig'd to you for your prose, since it gives me an Account

of your Welfare and of that of several of my other friends; I am very glad to hear your Doxy is like to make both you and father, with so little trouble herself; pray give my kind love to her and tell her I wish her a happy minute with all my heart. I am not sorry to find, that Rascal Kitt is alive him I 'll kill you must give me leave to doubt about that; I am much oblig'd to you for your Caution about freedom of speech here, which I am very inclinable to observe, tho' not from any apprehension of Danger; for you may be assur'd (what may seem a Paradox) that here, at the very fountain head, there is more freedom taken with religion, than in any Country in the World; there is no place where the professors of it believe less of the matter, or live more openly in contradiction to its precepts; however you know that is no bread and butter of mine; I live here very quietly. I find the Country agree with me both here, and while I was upon the Road. I wrote to Mr. Doughty from Modena, so I shall not repeat what I said then, supposing he has told it you already: I shall not pretend to give you an Account of the infinite Curiositys, and Antiquitys that this whole Country abounds with, and which amount to but little more than a dry Catalogue in so short a recital as I should be oblig'd to give you of them; therefore I shall only touch upon one here and there, as they happen to be more considerable or more easily described in Words than the rest. From Modena hither We came all the common route, thro' Bologna, Rimini, Ancona, Fano, Loretto, Foligni, Terni, &c. at Bologna we made no Stay at all but one night, reserving that for our return: Between Cesena and Rimini we pass'd the Rubicon, now call'd Pisatello, upon the Banks whereof is a Pillar with the Decree of the Roman Senate engraved on it, forbidding Caesar, or any of his Army to pass over it on pain of being Adjudg'd Enemies to the Commonwealth: this would be a very valuable piece of Antiquity if it were undoubtedly authentic; but I am afraid 'tis not so, tho' the people of the Country contend for it warmly.

At Rimini they show'd us in the market place, the very suggestum that Caesar mounted on, to harangue his Army immediately upon his Arrival there after having passed the Rubicon. From Rimini quite to within a few miles of Loretto, our road lay quite upon the Sands of the Adriatic Sea, which came up and wash'd our Chaise Wheels most part of the Way; One morning which was particularly clear, having deviated from the Shore to make a Shorter cut, from the Top of one of the Rocks, We plainly saw the shore of Dalmatia, which is near twenty Leagues distant. The second day after, we came to Loretto where we rested one whole day and part of the next to see the holyhouse: I will give you as short an Account as I can of this holy house, with any possibility of making you conceive an Idea of it, which I would have you do, as a grand Specimen of the Religion of this Country; which is not more surprizing in any Instance than this, that it is at once productive of the grossest Bigotry, and has at the same time a natural tendency to lead its followers and Professors into the flattest Infidelity and Libertinism: the short history then of this holy house (on which are written many hundred Volumes) is this. You must know this holy-house was transmitted from Father to Son thro' a long uninterrupted line of the Patriarchs of the Old Testament till it came at last into the possession of St. Joachim and St. Anna the parents of the Blessed Virgin, who was born in this house; and She being an heiress it descended to her and in process of time She and her husband and her Son liv'd in it. this house one night in the year 1291 was by Angells transported from Nazareth, its original Situation, to Dalmatia, the Shore of which I told you we saw on the other side of the Adriatic this is 1895 miles: it stay'd here two years or more and then it took another journey from thence into the middle of a Wood in the territory of Ricanati about 2 miles from Loretto; the English Jesuit here showed me the very spot of Ground where it rested this second time from the Windows of their College. From thence in about 2 Years

more it came to Loretto, and has been very of it consists of one Room of about 20 foot square, built of a reddish Stone of a sort of brick Colour: there Chimney in it, and on one side of the chimney is a little cupboard, that came along with the house; in this Cupboard they found the Sacred porringer, in which the Blessed Virgin made pap for her Son, who constantly us'd it; it is a sort of blue and white Delf and is set in Silver: they also found in this Cupboard a piece of her old Gown, which is now put into a Shrine of Gold set with Jewells and a Glass before it, thro' which you see it with the same sacred Dust and Cobwebs that were found on it when it came: it is of a sort of stuff very much of the Consistence of a Scotch Plad, only 'tis all of one colour, which is a dirty red. There is a partition run across this house or room, which separates off the Chimney, and about 6 foot of the breadth of the Room from the rest, but over against the Chimney in this Partition is a large Silver Grate of ten foot square, (each Space in the Grate about as big as a Common pane in a sash window) which opens a Communication between these two parts of this room. Over the Chimney in a Nich, is a statue of our Lady with her Son in her Arms of Cedar Wood, made by Saint Luke, which came along with the house. We could only see the faces of these two figures, which are now grown as black as Ink, the rest is covered by their habits, which I could not distinguish of what they were made; for they are both Coverd all over with such Jewells as I did not imagine had been in the World. They have each a little Crown of Jewells on, which together are Valued at a hundred thousand Crowns. The Nich, in which these figures are placed, is covered over with a thick Plate of Gold finely wrought; the rest of this part of the house which is partitiond off, as I told you, from the other, is wainscotted from top to bottom, (about 25 foot high) with Plates of Silver with bas reliefs on them; and here hang down by Golden Chains twenty Vast Gold Lamps of the finest Workmanship, which are allways burning, great

numbers of large hearts of Gold set with Diamonds. Severall children of Gold as big as the life and particularly an Angell of Silver of four foot high, who holds in his Arms a Child of Gold, which he is offering to our Lady; this was given for the birth of Lewis the 14th of France, by his Mother; there is likewise a Child of Gold given for the birth of the Chevalier by his Mother, and upon enquiry, I found they were most of them given by Ladies of great Zeal that wanted to be Mothers. The other Partition is filled with Lamps of Gold and Silver, Children Angells &c of the same Metal; A Vast Altar of Solid Silver, upon which is Celebrated Mass all the year round from four in the morning till one in the afternoon. here also is the Window plated with Silver thro which the Angell came who brought the Salutation. This house or Room is Cas'd or Coverd over by a most sumptuous Case of Marble, incrusted with bas reliefs of the history of the Virgin and of the Miraculous transportation of this house; there are likewise two rows of Tomes one above another in niches between these bas reliefs which are larger than the life and done by the greatest Masters; the lower Order Consists of the prophets [page torn] of our Saviour, and the upper of the same number of Sybills who foretold the same. After this I saw the Treasury which is still more amazing. the holy house stands in the Middle of a most Pompous Cathedral near as big as that of Worcester. I reckon I have sufficiently tir'd you with this tedious Description, which I shall conclude with telling you that severall of the Steps and other Places about are worn into hollows by the knees of Devout Pilgrims severall of whom I caught in the Very fact. In 6 days after we left Loretto (great part of which was among the Appennines, almost as bad as the Alps) We came hither upon the Flaminian Road; the night we arrived We went to an Entertainment given by the Pope to the Cardinals, which was first a grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Musick, very fine, and after that a Supper, which being Maigre was very Curious; the Desert was the most Extraordinary thing

I can conceive ; over against every Cardinals Plate and Seat was what they call a Trionfo, or Triumph of Sweatmeats, which Consists of Trees figures of men and Women, Historical Legends of Saints, all in Sugar and finely done. In the middle of this long table was a Triumph of 6 foot high Consisting of a Vast tree at the foot of which lies asleep the Virgin with Christ in her Arms in the prettiest attitude imaginable ; St. Joseph is watching over her, and Angells hovering over them in the Air, All this in Sugar, and in their Natural Colours. to tell you a quarter of the fine things one sees here every day, or, of the ridiculous functions that come as often in one's way, would take up too much room for a letter ; however till my Paper is fill'd up I 'll tell you a few of them, (If I have patience) that I have met with ; for example, the blessing of the horses, on the Day of St. Antony dei Cavalli, the Saint who presides particularly over horses : on this great Day all the horses in Rome, and twenty miles round about it go to the Church, where this Ceremony is perform'd, where in a sort of a Nich Stands the priest who blesses them by sprinkling them with a Brush dipt in consecrated Water, as they are driven by ; Every horse pays so much to the Church for his blessing, and this one days work, one year with another bring in a matter of Six thousand Pounds of English mony ; All the English Gentlemen in Rome went and had their Coachhorses blest, I was with one of them in his coach and received part of the blessing myself as we drove by : the people were so superstitious about this ridiculous Custom, that if any of their horses should not be blest, the owner would infallibly expect some heavy Judgment to fall on his horse, that he would dye or go blind or some such thing within the year. I have seen likewise the profession of a noble Lady, which was performed with infinite Magnificence and fine Musick, at which almost all the Nobility in Rome were present and made a most Splendid Show ; tho' this was nothing to the two Grand Masquerades or Balls, which were held at this Carnival the one at Prince Colonna's

and the other at the Marchese Bolognetti's for the Entertainment of the King of Poland's Eldest Son who has been here a good while in his return from Visiting his Sister the Queen of Naples; he lives at a most immense Expense, he is about sixteen years old I believe, has a very fair face, pretty enough, but the poor Creature is so unhappy from the Rickets in his Childhood that he cannot stand alone, and when he is raised upon his feet is not higher than My friend high honours paid him here, because of the great Zeal of Poland; And the Jesuits here have made the poor thing hope to be restored by a Miraculous Cure, and by this means draw great sums of mony from him: but however both these two Balls I was introduced to, and the Magnificence of them Exceeds anything I ever saw by many degrees. I will just tell you some few particulars of them which fell under my observation. The Prince Colonna's Ball was held in the famous Colonna Gallery, which is allowed to be finest and Compleatest Room in Europe; to make you Comprehend it, I must give you some short Description of the Pallace which Consists of two Great Courts the first Court is all built upon Porticos like Covent Garden; the Great Front next the Street is Lodgings and Offices for the Officers of the household, like Northumberland House in the Strand, and when you are come into this First Court the Great Gallery is the whole front of the house built over the Portico fronting you the first Court is not built all round, but the Communication between the Street front and the Second is by a Corridor, or the same Portico carried on on the sides; on the top of this portico on Each side are fine Oranges scoop't clean out and the peels left very thin, so that the light came thro' very Clear, and gave you a most distinct view of the whole, which lookd just like Orange trees bearing the fruit all of fire; it had the prettiest Effect Imaginable; when I came up into the Ball Room (after having past thro a Suite of a matter of fifteen Rooms, all most Nobly Illuminated &c) I was perfectly dazzled with the Sight; the Gallery is about a hundred and

Eighty foot long about 50 foot wide and forty foot high; it is pav'd with antique marbles of vast variety of Colours; it is fill'd with the finest pictures of Europe, mixt with a great many of the top Statues of Antiquity in Niches. Antique Vases of Oriental Granite, Serpentine, Verd Antique, and of the most Exquisite Workmanship, and both sides of the Gallery separated into so many Compartments by Pilasters of a Single Stone of these Varieties of fine Antique Marbles, within about fifteen foot of the Top, where the Cornice and Cov'd Ceiling begins, which is all painted with the history of the Illustrious Actions of the Ancestors of this family; here was seated in great order allmost all the Nobility of Rome, the Ladies all in Masquerade habits, of the prettiest invention in the World. (all without Masques allmost) in these things they excell greatly; Turkish Sultana's, Diana's, Flora's Wood Nymphs, and a hundred other pretty thoughts; all their heads without any covering but their own hair mingled with false Locks and Ringlets hangin down just like Tragedy Queens and drest up with Jewells; with which their whole habits were bespanelled and so said all the English Gentlemen in Rome anywhere so great a the reason of it is, it seems, that the Jewells of these families are Unalienable, and are the Collection may be of three hundred Years, in some of them. Between the Prince and PRincess Colonna sat the Prince of Poland; the Chevalier and his two Sons were here in Masques to avoid all Dispute of precedence with the Electoral Prince of Poland; the Father was in a Domino, and the two Sons in Turkish Dresses; however they all three Unmasked afterwards, and I had then a full view of them all, as I have had several times before and since; the Chevalier talked English for half an hour together while I was Close by him; but however I reserve him and his two Sons for my Account of the Marchese Bolognetti's Ball, where there happen'd some incidents which I was with great pleasure a perfect Eye and Ear

Witness of both, and which if I have room I will give you some Account of. But first I must give you some Account of our Carnival Diversions, which are now just over, the Carnival itself is a pretty long affair, we had two operas every night for about 6 weeks. in one of which was an actor that pleas'd me more than Faranelli, Senesino, or any I ever heard. his Name is Lorenzo Ghirardi, but he is called il Bavarese, because the Elector of Bavaria is his Patron; he Acted a Woman's part in the Opera (for no woman can appear upon a Stage in the Ecclesiastical State) with universal applause; their Opera houses are three times as big and twice as high as any Theatre in England, and make just a half Circle besides the Stage. There are not any Gallerys as in England, but the Pit from the bottom to the top of the house is enclosed by Seven Rows of Boxes one above another. The Stage is finely illuminated, but the house is in total Darkness except the reflection of the light from the Stage; however that the Company may have the pleasure of seeing one another, an hour and half before the Opera begins, they let down from the Top of the Theatre just over the middle of the Pit, a most prodigious great Lustre that would half fill your Parlour; When the Opera begins, it is drawn up again, by which means you see everything that passes on the Stage much better; as soon as it is over, it is let down again. the Scenes and Decorations of the Theatres far exceed anything in England; in the last Scene of the First Opera, the Hero comes upon the Stage in a very fine Triumphal Car drawn by four milk white horses all abreast: the last eight or nine days of the Carnival is the time of the Masquing and Races; which because it is something particular, I will give you a short account of. there is a long Street that runs in a Direct line, so that you can see from the one End to the other of it, of near a mile in length, and pretty broad, it is call'd the Corso, because in it are the Races. the Whole Street is strow'd with Mould and Sand for the horses to run, at two a Clock in the afternoon, all the Company of Rome come into this Corso, in Masquerade,

in open Sterzo's as they are call'd, things something like Landaus open at Top, so that you can perfectly see them; or in Triumphal Carrs, some made in the Shape of Gondola's and Gilt all over almost, with some fine Lady Cock't up atop of the Stern and drove by the Prince or head of the family, out of mask, with their horses all drest up with Ribbands &c. so they pass by one another constantly keeping their Ranks, and by this means in once going up and down this Corso you have a full view of all the Company, who salute by throwing Sugar Plumbs at one another as they pass, which is a Complement, and always return'd with a Bow: several of the Ladies who are pretty unmask their faces and by that means draw upon themselves many Showers of these Sugar Plumbs, which is as much as to tell them they are very pretty; they are much pleas'd with this small Shot, they smile, and bow very low to you; this Parade lasts till about five a Clock; when at a Certain Signal the horses Start by themselves without Riders, and run from one End of the Corso to the other thro the Void Space between the &c they have five or six or more heavy round pieces of lead stuck full of Spikes fastened to to a plaister of Pitch, and these plaisters of Pitch are laid upon different parts of their bodies, so as they run, these things spur them on devilishly, about an hour and a half after the Corso is ended begins the Opera which lasts till about twelve, and about an hour after that, there are twenty Different Balls open'd for Masques; but the last Day but one &c. &c.

From this point the letter has been printed in *Burford Papers*, pp. 106–8. It concludes thus:—

But here I must end for want of Room, else I could tell you a good deal more tho' I fancy you will think this is enough. My love to all Mr. Doughty's family and service to all other Friends. I have not yet heard from Mrs. Doughty.

Rome Feb 15. NS. 1739. Adieu Dr Doctor I am

yours sincerely, S Crisp

Postscript. Here is Excellent fresh Butter every morning all the year round we have had Collyflowers a good while, Green Peas are just come in, here are the best Turkeys I ever eat, and as good beef and Veal; the mutton is Vile; but the kid is as good as any house lamb, and very cheap; wild boar is the best Pork meat in the World; great plenty of woodcocks, Hares, Partridges and all game very cheap; but at the same stall frequently hang up, a brace of Woodcocks and a Kite; or a Crow, and a couple of Owls; the Chevalier's income from the Pope is 24 thousand crowns a Year and 6000 Crowns for New Years Gifts and other presents to his 2 Sons. on Sunday next is to be a Consistory, and 2 Cardinals are to be made; there have died 2 of the Cardinals, who were look'd on as Competitors for the Papacy, since I came to Rome, at which the old Pope is much pleas'd, and tells the people about him, that such a one and such a one are gone, but that the old Gentleman is alive yet, and shall live to bury some more of them, one of these dead Cardinals I saw lye in State, that is, himself drest in his Pontifical Robes, Mitre, Crosier in his hand &c in the Great Church of the Jesuits, and his face uncover'd.

When the writer returned to England I do not know, but he was certainly at Rome on April 24th, 1740, as a letter shows.

II. The middle period of Crisp's life is associated with his play of *Virginius*. This was produced in 1754. At least five years before that Mrs. Ann Crisp, his eldest sister, had come to live at Burford. A younger sister, named Sophia, two years older than Samuel, the only brother, had married Mr. Philip Gast, of Rotterdam, on August 18th, 1724. She had lived in different parts of France and the Netherlands till her husband's death, of which she tells in a letter on March 5th, 1743 (? $17\frac{43}{44}$), to her sister, her dearest "Scrip," who was then living "at the Revd. Mr. Golding's at Esher, Surrey." Poverty prevented her return to England till 1749. From that date she lived at Burford, still attractive

it seems, and thought of as eligible for matrimony. Mrs. Ann Crisp died on February 28th, 1776, Mrs. Sophia Gast on April 21st, 1791, the latter aged 85. I have given further details in my book called *Burford Papers* (Constable & Co., 1905).

Burford at that time had a good turnpike road communicating with London, Bath, Bristol, Worcester, Birmingham and Gloucester. A coach from Gloucester to London took up passengers at the "Bull" every evening at seven o'clock, and a later coach started at ten o'clock for a 17s. fare, four shillings cheaper than the first. From London both coaches left at noon and got to Burford early next morning. Several waggons for goods also passed through the town at regular intervals, one calling at the "George," another at the "Bull," and so on. There was, however, no good road, if any road at all, due southwards. A Directory of the period says, "A turnpike road has been lately projected to Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, and from thence to join the Marlborough and other roads at Swindon, in Wilts; which, when completed, will make the turnpikes to every part of England centre in the town; on which account, together with the excellent accommodation its inns afford, it attracts the attention of travellers, and is become the usual road, from London and Oxford, to Worcester as well as Gloucester." Stow ("on the great North road, no town between," it is added) is ten miles away, "over a heath called Blackheath."

Burford had the attraction also of frequent horse-races, two capital inns, the "George" and "Bull," a grammar school with town hall above, a fine corn country round it, a large cattle market weekly, and two chartered fairs a year; besides which "here are said to be sold the best rugs, and here is also a good manufactory of duffels;" and the residents included six gentry, two clergy, two surgeons, an apothecary and an attorney, as well as a good supply of "traders," of whose names several survive to-day. Here Mrs. Crisp and Mrs. Gast lived, says their

memorial in the church, over forty years, "blessings to the Poor and the Ornaments of Society."

But the prospect was far from attractive to the fashionable Mr. Crisp. I do not know if he ever visited his sisters: during the early part of their life at Burford he was busy with his play and its consequences. *Virginius* was produced on February 25th, 1754; it ran for eleven nights, and it was reproduced later at Covent Garden and Drury Lane. Garrick acted "Virginius," and Mrs. Cibber "Virginia"; her picture, with a hoop and with a large tower of hair upon her head, forms the frontispiece of the printed volume. The play was published, dedicated to the Earl and Countess of Coventry, and introduced by a preface, in which Crisp thanked Garrick not only for his "masterly performance in the representation —that is nothing new—" for the Prologue and Epilogue—in the former the author had been twitted with being too much of a scholar—but likewise "for his friendly advice, by which the Play is certainly rendered much more Dramatic than it was at first. By the same advice," Crisp continues, "some passages are restored in the printing which were omitted in the representation. The *Reader*, perhaps, may excuse this small addition to the length of the scenes, but with the *Spectator*, Brevity will atone for a number of Deficiencies. *Mrs. Cibber* in particular, and the other Performers in general, should have the author's thanks, for the great justice they have done him, did not the applauses of the Town make anything, that he could say, unnecessary."

A number of manuscript alterations for the play exist. These were evidently written after publication with a view to a new edition or another performance. They consist of the addition of a new speech and the careful revision of the first act, by which small details are altered and the words of speeches are transferred to other speakers. But the changes on the whole are few, and it seems as if the author abandoned the task of revising his play when he had made but short progress with it. It is very likely that he may have begun

the work within the last years of his life, perhaps at the time when (February 25th, 1782) a charming letter of his to Fanny Burney,[1] full of good advice about *Cecilia*, has this passage of personal reminiscence, "Whoever you think fit to consult, let their talent and taste be ever so great, hear what they say—allowed! agreed!—but never give up or alter a tittle merely on their authority, not unless it perfectly coincides with your own inward feelings. I can say this to my sorrow and my cost."

III. From about 1764 Samuel Crisp had lived at Chessington Hall, near Old Malden, the residence at one time of his friend Chrysostome Hamilton, but not with his friend (as the *Dictionary of National Biography* says, for Chrysostome —which was his name, not Christopher—had died before August, 1759, the date of the proving of his will[2]), but with his sister and heiress Sarah. She survived till 1797, with her niece Kitty Cooke. From the MSS. which remain I should be inclined to say that he went on writing. There are four lines among them which evidently laugh at his sister Ann (nicknamed "Scrip") for her lisp:—

> "Ther Scrip as near the Gentle Sprig she Sits
> Crys, Oh how tharminly thith Puthin Eaths!
> Each laughs aloud and Drinks and Stares and Chats,
> Cook Ruffian Doughty,[3] let him sing of Spratts."

It may be they are a picture of a repast of hers at Chessington, or even at Burford—but what was there to stare at there?—or more likely at some place of fashionable entertainment, Ranelagh or Vauxhall. They are certainly a parody, with special application, of some other lines—I do not know if they are Crisp's—which make mock of the composition of a Tragedy, at which he had himself had such meagre success:—

[1] Mr. Dobson's edition, ii. 68.

[2] "The Genealogy of the family of Hamilton of Ypres," *Genealogist*, N.S., vol. xiv., by H. W. F. Harwood.

[3] No doubt her cousin Henry. See *Burford Papers*, p. 15.

To Make a Tragedy.

Nat Lee in Tragedy would often say
He had to sure Success a Certain Way
Take me, says he, a Princess young and fair
Then take a Blooming Hero flush't with War
Let him not owe to Vain Report Renown
But in the Lady's sight cut Squadrons down
Then let him whom themselves saw win the Field
Him to whose Sword they saw whole Armies Yield
Approach the Heroine with dread Surprise
And own no Valour proof against Bright Eyes
The Boxes are Your own, the thing is hit,
And Ladies as they near Each other Sit
Cry, Oh how Charmingly that scene is writ.

Write for the Heroes in the Pit, a Rape
For the first Gallery, a ghost, on the Upper
Bestow thro at that distance a Good Supper
Thus, all, their Fancies working their own Way
They 're pleased and think they owe it to the Play.

I may, perhaps, here add two more "Squibs" which I find among the Crisp MSS., though I have not been able at present either to trace them in any well-known book or to find an author for them. The first is simply headed "Lord Chesterfield to Lady Fanny Shirley," the second has a rhyming title :—

Lord Chesterfield to Lady Fanny Shirley.

Mistaken fair lay Sherlock by
His Doctrine is deceiving
For while he teaches us to dye
He cheats us of our living

2. Alas to dye we all shall know
Too soon without a Master
Then only let us study now
The art to live the faster.

3. To live 's to love, to bless be blest
With mutual inclination
Then share the Ardor of my breast
And glow with equal Passion

4. But if t's not given me to live
And pity you deny
At least to me your Sherlock give
Tis I must learn to dye.

I wonder if this was really intended for Lady Selina Shirley, who became the famous Countess of Huntingdon?

TO THE QUEEN MOST MIGHTY MISTRESS
THE DORSETS COUNTESS ALL IN DISTRESS.

Your Petitioner sheweth humbly
That the Virtuous Lady Lumley
Looks like plenty, plump, and comely
And that the Spouse of noble Marquess
Sleek as mill-mouse keeps her Carcass
And is as fat as Buck in Park is
Whilst I, poor I, with heart thats aking
Hear the people oft mistaking
Me for Her, and them for Bacon
There is a nut from Indian Air
Makes all that feed on 't fresh and fair
Could I a pound or two but purloin
My Spare Rib soon would look like Sirloin
So your Petitioner Endeth her Line
Countess of Dorset.

I grieve that the printers have not given me time to identify this lady. I feel sure one could do so, from Collins's *Peerage*.

That Crisp retained his literary interests is clear enough not only from the very acute and valuable advice which he gave to Fanny Burney as to her own work, but from the

passages of criticism which he sprinkled over his letters. Here is one dated April 5th, 1782:—

"In the works of genius, fancy, imagination, 'tis not the long, learned argumentations of critics, *pro* and *con*, that come with the compass and line in their hands, to measure right and wrong, that will decide; no, 'tis the genuine, unbiassed, uninfluenced, inward feelings of mankind that are the true, infallible tests, ultimately, of sterling merit. In vain comes Voltaire, with all the powers of wit, satire, learning and art, to knock down Shakespeare and turn him into ridicule; when he has finished his harangue, Shakespeare stands out where he did—like a rock in the sea; and the universal voice of high and low, from their own impressions, without attempting to answer him in his own way, give him the lie and send him about his business."

From 1766 Fanny Burney was a visitor, and gradually became a constant one, at Chessington. When she was away the most charming letters passed between her and her "daddy." They are too familiar to all students of eighteenth-century literature to be quoted at length; but let me give extracts from a very few, written as the end drew near.[1] The first is from Mrs. Thrale to Fanny, November 22nd, 1781: "How happy Mr. Crisp is in his Fannikin. Take care of yourself for all our sakes, and do not go to church such weather as this; but keep the fear of the churchyard before your eyes." The next is an answer to Fanny's, written on December 10th: "Mr. Crisp is much gratified by your so kindly and constantly remembering him. He is vastly well this year, and has had no gout since I came; he is therefore grown somewhat unruly, and if I hint but at going away, storms and raves with such a vengeance you would stare to see and start to hear him."

Fanny Burney's *Journal* (vol. ii., p. 94) shows that on August 12th, 1782, Mr. Crisp and Mrs. Gast were both to be painted by Edward Burney. It is the former portrait, I

[1] Mr. Dobson's edition, ii. 53, 56.

suppose, that is reproduced in the second volume of Mr. Dobson's edition of the Letters, etc., showing a pleasant gentleman in a wig, for the treatment of which see Susan Burney's Diary in a passage which brings both Daddy and Mrs. Gast into the joke.[1] As Sir Joshua did not paint Mr. Crisp, his sister may be excused for calling him, as Fanny Burney tells us she did, "Mr. Quip,"[2] and wondering why he was not married:[3] a question no unmarried lady ought to be allowed to ask about a bachelor.

In Fanny's diary[4] for January 19th, 1783, there is a pleasant account of her call on Mrs. Delany, then 83, and still very charming, in St. James's Place. She remembered Ann Crisp very well. "A charming, an excellent woman she was; we were very good friends once; I visited her at Burford, and her sister Mrs. Gast." She talked of Mr. Samuel, and wondered "how he can so long have remembered so insignificant a body as I am." Then there came in the Dowager Duchess of Portland, Margaret, only daughter of Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford, in her childhood Prior's "noble, lovely Peggy," now the widow of William, second Duke of Portland, who had been dead twenty years. Said she, that Mr. Crisp was one of the most ingenious and agreeable men she had ever known, and she regretted his having sequestered himself so much from the society of his own former friends.

This year, when his friends so happily remembered him, was to be the last he should see begin. If he now sequestered himself from duchesses it was because of illness. A number of prescriptions which I find among the papers may have been tried upon him. One hopes not. Here are three for rheumatism:—

"A DYET DRINK FOR THE RHEUMATISM.

"Take liverwort, Maiden hair, femitary, agrimony, ash-keys, or the inner rhine of an Ash, of each a handfull;

[1] See *Burford Papers*, pp. 26, 27. [2] *Ibid.*
[3] *Letters, &c.*, ii. 164. [4] ii. 196.

Century, a pugil. Mugwort Maple, or Oak fern-roots, a pugil. Anniseeds, fenel seeds, Carraway seeds, of each 2 ounces. Liquorish, 2 oz.—Rasins stoned, 2 oz.—Spanish bay berrys, Juniper berrys of each 2 oz—Senna Alexandrina 1 oz and a half,—Rhubarb ½ an oz. Sassafras and Coldandella of each 2 oz.—the seeds and the berrys must be bruised. Then put all those ingredients in a bag, and boyle them in 2 gallons of good wort, an hour. Then let it stand 3 days with the bag in. Then bottle it, and take ½ pint of it morning and afternoon."

"An excellent Receipt to Cure the Rheumatism.

"Put 4 Drachms of Lignum Vitae shavings into a Quart of cold Water.—Gently boil it till it comes to a Pint. Strain it off; and drink half a Quarter of a pint, night and Morning. It promotes Sweating and therefore the Patients should lye in Bed till the sweat is quite over."

The third is that recommended by Mr. Crisp's cousin, the Dean of Bristol, and there is a pleasant decanal amenity about it:—

"Take in the Morning soon after rising, 50 Drops of Tincture of Guiacum, in a little Treacle, washing it down, with, better than ½ a Pint of Dwarf Elder-Flower Tea. Do the same 3 hours after Dinner. And when you go to Bed, take a common-Spoonful of Bateman's Drops, in a Quarter of a Pint of Ale Blood-warm. Shake the Bottle of Drops, before you put them into the Ale. This last will keep you easy, and make you sleep a nights—Dean Chamberlayne's Receipt to cure the Rheumatism."

I am tempted here to quote two more quaint recipes from these MSS., though certainly if one may suppose that the first was tried there is not the slightest reason to suppose that any of the others were needed:—

"Take Lignum Aloes, Borax, Sassafras-bark and Amber of each half a Dram, cut Betony half an ounce, Rosemary

flowers or leaves a quarter of an ounce, and the same quantity of Tobacco. Mix all these together, and take it in a Pipe going to bed. For sore Eyes, Coughs, or Rheums: and to free the Head from Pains.

"It caused the Lady Mallet to leave off spectacles (after thirty years use) at her age of eighty three."

"A RECEIPT OF LADY ELISABETH LANGHAM. TO CURE MADNESS.

"Take of ground Ivy which is call'd Ale-hoof, three large handfuls, shread it small and boil it in two Quarts of white wine, pure without mixture, till two parts be consumed, then strain it, and boil with it six ounces of the best Sallad oyl till it grows like ointment, then anoint the mould of the Head upon the seam with this Ointment being made warm, doing it eight or nine times together, chafing it very well in, afterwards apply the Herbs to it Poultice-wise tying it very well on.

"At the same time the Poultice is made use of the Person is for nine mornings together to Drink the quantity of three large Spoonfulls of the juce of Ground Ivy, which is to be gather'd fresh every Morning and pounded, and afterwards squeezed thro' a cloth to get out the juce. The persons Head must be shaved before the Poultice and the Ointment are apply'd.

"This Receipt has cured above three score Persons without failing in any of them, and cured them in ten days time, God Blessing the means."

Lastly, a more stupendous thing; no less than—

"AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.

"Six ounces of Rue clean'd, pick'd, and bruised. Four ounces of Garlick peeled and bruised. Four ounces of Venice Treacle. Four ounces of filed Pewter or scrap'd Tin.

"Boil these in two quarts of the best Ale in a pan cover'd close over a gentle Fire for the space of one Hour, then

strain the Ingredients from the Liquor, give Eight or Nine spoonfulls of it warm to a Man or Woman three Mornings fasting, and cold to any Beast fasting, Eight or Nine spoonfulls is sufficient for the strongest, a less quantity to those younger, or of a weaker Constitution, as you may Judge of their strength, Ten or Twelve for a Horse or Bullock, Three Four, or five for a Sheep, Dog, or Hog.

"This must be given within nine Days after the Bite and it never fails either in Man or Beast, if you can conveniently Bind some of the Ingredients on the Wound."

This is referred to "Mrs. Rosier Compleat housewife." It is the only one that seems to be already in print.

Whatever prescriptions he may have used, Crisp's "resolutions as to diet and exercise" were not very strictly adhered to. Fanny compared him in 1779 to Dr. Johnson in that regard: "The old Adam, as you say, stands in the way."

So year by year the letters from Crisp to his sister at Burford tell more of his illness, and of the painful remedies to which he was subjected. Besides this, as Susan Burney tells, he spent his life "in perpetual apprehension of terrible national calamitys." But his kindly interest in others never failed, nor his affection for his sister, nor his pride in the author of *Evelina*. To the end Fanny continued to hope. She wrote to the sufferer in his long illness, "God bless and restore you, my most dear daddy! You know not how kindly I take your thinking of me and inquiring about me, in an illness that might so well make you forget us all." [1]

As he grew worse she went to Chessington, and she wrote to her father to tell him of Crisp's death on April 24th, 1783. Dr. Burney said in his answer: [2] "I have always thought that, in many particulars, his equal was not to be found. His wit, learning, taste, penetration and, when well, his conviviality, pleasantry and kindness of heart to me and mine, will ever be thought of with the most profound and desponding regret."

[1] *Letters, &c.*, ii. 208–10. [2] *Ibid.*, ii. 211.

A few weeks later, Alexander Allen, who managed Mrs. Gast's business for her, sent to Burford his last word of sympathy with her on her brother's death. The letter remains among the MSS. :—

POULTRY, LONDON, *4th June*, 1783.

MADAM

The character of poor Mr. Crisp, in one of the Morning Chronicles of last month, is printed verbatim in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, and hereunder I trouble you with the copy of it. Yesterday I purchased for Miss Cooke, £100 three per cent. Consolidated Bank Ann^s^, for which I pay £67/7/6 including the Broker's halfcrown for Commission. I am

Madam,

Your most obedt hble sert

ALEX. ALLEN.

23rd April (shd be 24th) 1783. Died at Chesington, Surrey, whither he had long retired from the world, Saml Crisp, Esq aged 75, whose loss will for ever be deplored by all who were admitted into his retreat, and had the happiness of enjoying his Conversation, which was rendered captivating by all that Wit, Learning and professed Knowledge of Mankind and a most exquisite taste for the fine Arts, could furnish.

This is endorsed by Mrs. Gast thus :—

Mr. Alex Allen 1783.
Poultry No 15 London June 4.
Recd Do 6.
Ansd Do 7

Bought for Mrs. Cooke £100 Consol. at £67/7/6 including commission 2/6. Character of Samuel Crisp Esq.

The Burford connection with the Allens and the Mathias family continued for some years. There are a number of drafts of Mrs. Gast's letters to them, with their replies. They extend from 1782 to 1787. All show personal friendliness, and some have details of interest. For example, a letter dated Burford, Jan: 26, 1784, to Gabriel Mathias, ends

thus: "Since I wrote the other side I am told we are certainly on the Eve of a Civil War. Should that be the Dreadful Case, it would be a wrong time to buy Stock. I who live quite a recluse cannot be a Judge; you who are in the Great World can better decide for me, I leave it to you to act for me, and shall acquiesce in whatever you do." Or again, January 10th, 1785, Mrs. Gast says to the same correspondent: "I think I must adhere to my old fashion stile formerly used to your Brother. I love you and thank you. No consequences can be drawn from that expression when infirm 78 pleads privilege."

Mrs. Gast lived on till 1791, and so the story closes.

Thus those who knew Dr. Johnson passed away from the Cotswold land. It was eleven years before (in September, 1780) that the party from Streatham had gone over to Chessington to call on Mr. Crisp, including, as he says, "the Great Dr. Johnson" with "civilities and invitations beyond Expression." Burford had never been honoured by the presence of the Great Doctor. I do not know if he was acquainted with many of those who lived in the near neighbourhood; I can only recollect (to employ his own precise use of the word) that he refers to one of them, Jimmy Dawkins of Over Norton, the planter, traveller and Jacobite. He gave him as "the only great instance that I have ever known of the enjoyment of wealth," for, "going to visit Palmyra, and hearing that the way was infested by robbers," he "hired a troop of Turkish horse to guard him." Dawkins had died in 1757. About half a century represents the whole period which these memories of those in this district who knew Johnson call to our minds.

As I close this paper I cannot but recall with most sincere gratitude the kindness of that enthusiastic genealogist and student of ancient things, Mrs. Edward Egerton Leigh, and her late husband, whose loss Gloucestershire so deeply deplores. I hope I have used with due care the manuscripts which they so generously allowed me to study.

EARLY DEEDS RELATING TO ST. PETER'S ABBEY, GLOUCESTER,

TOGETHER WITH (No. 86) AN IMPORTANT SET OF NEW STATUTES FOR THE BETTER GOVERNMENT OF THE CONVENT.

The following documents at Hereford were transcribed by the late Canon Capes, of Hereford, assisted by T. H. Parry, and are contributed (with permission of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford), with dates and references (1915), by W. St. Clair Baddeley.

We print first document No. 86, of the time of Edward I., as being of special interest.

86. *New statutes* for the better government of *Gloucester Abbey* drawn up at the request of the chapter by Abbot John (de Gamages), Wm. de Brok, Prior, Lawrence of Gloucester, John de Heliun, John de Felda, John Toky (afterwards, 1306, Abbot), Hugh Wyggemore, Gregory de Kynton, Richd. Toky, Herbert de Rubbesford, John de Wyttesea, Vincent le Rous, Wm. de Keyrwent, monks of the same Abbey, 6 *Ides Oct.*, 1301.

(1) One or two monks to watch the cloisters at reading-time and report absent brothers.

(2) Absence from Chapter to receive the same punishment as absence from collation.

(3) No brother may leave mass after the first prayer to join the Abbot's table, or do manual labour during mass in the choir, unless he be superintendent of workmen or have special work assigned him.

(4) Each brother must celebrate mass once in four days.

(5) As to the discipline of the boys, one master must reside continuously with them in the cloister, no one must give them playthings (?) (jocalia) except through the masters, or invite them to private "gentamina" (? meetings), no youth is to be promoted to service except by the chapter on the recommendation of the masters to be given without partiality.

(6) The outside Priors (of Leonard Stanley and

Ewenny, &c.), are to return home on St. Peter's day yearly and report the state of their cells.

(7) The workmaster may not have meals or feasts at Toffeleye, but if he go there with a companion "mixtum capiat" (a breakfast of bread and wine) there, or at home by licence of the Abbot or Prior, if the monks go for a walk to Vinea (the Vineyard)[1] they may not eat or drink there, nor at Abbelode or Maysmore (none may do this), except the Cellarer when he collects tithes.

(8) To prevent scandal, no brothers are to go into the town on market or court-days, or take the air outside it, except by the Abbot's or Prior's licence; but the town-master may go to collect rents. The almoner, chamberlain, subalmoner, guest-steward and sacristan are each to have a horse or palfrey maintained for them but must surrender them for the use of the monastery if required—if an officer refuses to do so when required, for the first offence he loses a flesh-day, for the second he is given a day of bread and water, for a third he must lose his office.

(9) To relieve the fund applied to the Brothers' necessities by the archbishop's regulation, the ten marks and portions paid by the outside priors now given to the Abbot are not to be paid to his successor but must be given to provide better clothing for the brethren—The Abbot's successor is not to maintain harpers or other minstrels at the expense of the community but a discreet Esquire likely to be of service to the Abbey. When the Abbot makes a visitation he shall not tarry in any pit, cell, chamber, or sacristy, having regard to the statute against receiving money or jewelry.

(10) No brother to receive a present without licence, nor to spend it on "jocalia," (playthings) and to prevent the need of such presents licence may be given to eat in the infirmary *ante prandium* on fish-days, and the priors are to be easy in granting them.

(11) In the choice of cellarer, subcellarer, chamberlain and kitchen-steward, the members of the third lectio with

[1] *i.e.* at Over.

three of the third shall have a voice by nominating suitable persons to the Abbot, but all cabals are to be punished by permanent loss of office. The cellarer is to take his "claustrales" (*i.e.* his subordinates or cloister-conversi) with him when he visits the manors, the kitchen-steward is to have charge of the Vineyard, and to sell the fruit to buy wine. The work due from the officers in the Vineyard must be performed, and if the kitchen-steward be removed from his charge of the Vineyard, the subcellarer shall take his place.

(12) For the honour of the house servants convicted of theft or night-wandering are to be removed, also without favour the servant of any officer who quarrels with the brethren. Perquisites of fat, hides, skins, meat or fish are forbidden, except of pigs' tails, heads, and the like; harvesters, too, are to have nothing beyond their wages, and customary perquisites must be allowed them with due regard to the Abbey's interests.

(13) To give due honour to the B.V.M. in accordance with the Founder's wish, incense is to be used at least twice in her chapel-mass, and half the candles must be lighted at the beginning, and the rest at the gospel. Monks in good health who eat flesh in Advent, Septuagesima, or on Fridays are to lose their flesh-days. Any suspected and convicted "de familiaritate cum pueris" are to receive the same punishment, and to be excluded from the society of the seculars till they amend.

(14) If for maladministration sequestration of the goods of the priories or officials is necessary the consent of the seniors must be given, and the matter must not be left to the Abbot alone. Money-contributions must be kept more carefully in the treasury for the monks' necessities—the Prior of Ewenny shall contribute 5l., the Prior of Bromfield 5l., of Hereford 10l., of Kilpeck 40s., of Ewyas 20s., of Stanley 100s., on the Feasts of the B.V.M. and St. Peter, when they return home, on penalty of removal from office. The monks are not to make vows of pilgrimage or to receive licences to make pilgrimages.

(15) A rule for proceedings in church, convent, and among

the seculars, is to be drawn up that each brother may know and perform his duties, and when a duty has been assigned by a superior not even the Abbot shall alter it without the superior's consent. The Abbot shall show the Prior and all the Order greater respect especially before the seculars, and shall treat the cellarer and brethren amicably and devoutly so that love be not exchanged for strife.

(16) Unanimously decided that the presents distributed on the double festivals, viz. by the precentor on Feast of St. Oswald the King by the sacristan on Feast of St. Denis, and of liquorice and fennel by the wardens of the sick on the Feast of the Purification shall be continued, that the officers may forestall the dates, and need not give more than 18d. to any brother unless compelled thereto by a liberal spirit. Ill-usage or neglect of the Abbey horses is to be punished by loss of flesh days. (Abridged.)

HENRY I.

1. Grant by Eustace,[1] son of Turstin Flandrensis (of Flanders), to the Convent of St. Peter and the monks at Gloucester, at the request of his mother Agnes, of one hide called Sudenhale in *Pencombe* (Co. Hereford). Witnesses: Turstin Flandrensis his brother, William priest of the township, William of the stable, Wimund, Roger de Kaillewi,[2] Roger Castel and Ralph dapifer (steward). (No date.)

STEPHEN.

2. Certificate of Bernard, minister of the Church of St. David, to A(lexander), Bishop of Lincoln, that Robert Gernon within his own personal knowledge gave to St. Peter and the monks of Gloucester the churches of *Wiricesbury* (Wraysbury, Co. Bucks) and *Laverchestoke* (Larkstoke), and a moiety of a mill and land, and that King Henry confirmed the gift, and Queen Matilda stood by when Roger confirmed

[1] Otherwise known as Eustace de Pencombe. *Hist. et Cart. St. Petri, Glouc.*, vol. i. pp. 124, 286.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 286: "Rogerus Cailli." The name is also Cayleway occasionally.

his donation on the altar at Gloucester *per cultellum*. (No date. Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln 1123–47; Bernard of St. David's, 1115–47; but the gift was confirmed by King Stephen in 1138. St. C. B.)

3. Testimony of David, Prior of Worcester, as to the claim of the Church of York to certain manors—that *Otintune, Lecche, and Bertune* (Abbots Barton) have belonged to Gloucester Abbey from its foundation, that *Standish* was given by Earl Beornulf—that Abbot Wulstan (1058–72) agreed to permit Ealdred, Bishop of Worcester (1044–61), to take the rents of Ottintune, Lecche (Northleach) and Standish for a term—that when he became Archbishop of York (1061–69), Ealdred still took the rents, but his successor, Thomas (1070–1100), gave them back to Gloucester at the end of the term. Bertune (Barton) was not included in the agreement. He is prepared to maintain the truth of this by fire or other ordeal. (David, Prior of Worcester 1143–45.) Seal of Priory.

NOT DATED, BUT BEFORE A.D. 1179.

4. Grant by Jordan de Sanford and his wife and heirs of two assarts (clearings) in *Chelworth* with the wood between, and the adjoining parcels of land, to the church and monks of Gloucester. Witnesses: Alured, Canon of Cirencester, Henry priest of Pulton, Gerard chaplain of Biseleye, Godwin the smith, Jordan Basset, then steward, Robert de Maisil, Walerand de Crikelade, Reinald de Widford, Hubert de Cernai. Sealed in the house of Godwin the smith of that place.[1]

5. Grant by Rotrou, Consul de Pertico[2] to the monks of Gloucester of all the lands in Chinemereford (Kempsford), which he has heard were given by Ernulf de Hesding and Patrick de Cadurcis (*i.e.* Chaworth). Witnesses: R(oger) Earl of Warwick (1122–53), Walter de Salesburi (d. 1147) and Sibyl,[3] his wife, Meinfelin (or Mainfelin) britone, Walter de

[1] Cf. *Hist. et Cart. St. Petri*, vol. ii. p. 239.

[2] See *Hist. et Cart. St. Petri*, vol. i. p. 243. Pertico = *Perche*. This is Rotrou II., C. of Perche (1144–91).

[3] Daughter of Ernest de Hesding.

Maheritto, chaplain, who wrote this deed, and Walter de Aldeburne.[1] Seal. (Before A.D. 1147.)

6. Grant by Ranulph, Earl of Chester, to the church and monks of Gloucester of the 40d. rent from *Olneye* Mill,[2] and confirmation of the gift of the mill at *Taddewelle* by Aliz, wife of Richd. fitz Gilbert, for her husband's soul (between 1149 and 1179). Witnesses: Waus the castellan, Richard pincerna (butler), Ralph mansellus (*i.e.* small house-holder).

7. Grant in free almoigne to the church and monks of Gloucester by Philip de Braiose of a burgess of *Radnor*,[3] free of all pleas and customs, except guard and sudden outcry, with all his goods and lands, and 12d. annually from the town bailiff for hay for their horses during their visits; also of a right to enter and buy and sell on his lands. Witnesses: Philip's wife and the knights and many burgesses of Radnor, Adam de Carnelia (*i.e.* Carnaill), Wm. de Mesnilium (Mesnil), William dapifer (the steward), Romold, W. de Basche(r)villa, Robert de Caposecreto, Vaucerus (Voucher) de Putanglo (? Puteolo, *i.e.* Pozzuoli), Ernulfus de Loventon, Robert pincerna (the butler), Robert dispensator, Edwin pistor (baker), Odo the chaplain, Ralph the clerk, and many it would take too long to name.

8. Grant by *Abbot Walter* (De Laci, 1130–39) and the Convent of Gloucester to Richard de Brekennio[4] of all the land that was once that of Serlo the priest, to be held in fee at a rent of 30s., but without power to alienate. Witnesses: Walter capellanus (the chaplain), Ralph dapifer (the steward), Ingulph janitor (door-keeper).

HENRY II. (VIDE ALSO NO. 39).

9. Grant by Abbot Hamelin and the Convent of Gloucester to Gislebert, son of Richd. Chamberlain, after

[1] Tenant in Cranham of Elyas de Giffard. *Hist. et Cart. St. Petri*, vol. i. p. 244.

[2] See *Hist. et Cart. St. Petri*, vol. i. p. 104.

[3] See *Hist. et Cart. St. Petri*, vol. i. p. 110, vol ii. p. 103. Philip de Braiose had married Berta, daughter of Milo, Earl of Hereford (d. 1143).

[4] Brecknock.

he had done homage for half a virgate, granted to his father in fee, of another half virgate to be held at the will of the grantors at a yearly rent of 5s. Witnesses: Ingulph and Grim priests, Helyas Giffard[1] and Robert and Alard de Sida his nephews, Wazo, Ralph Picard, John de Piritone (Purton), Idric de Cors, Nicholas prepositus (reeve), Erniet Achepotere (or Athebutre), Wm. le Peitevin (Poitevin), Miles, son of Henry de Pomeria (Pomerey), John de Mareis (Marsh), Walter Caperun, Wm. Walensis (of Wales), Nigel fitz Arthur, Wm. de Dene and Geoffrey his brother, Walter de Borclive, Ernesius, once chamberlain of the Abbey, Durand of Bristowe, Aschitill of Lilletune. (A.D. 1155.)

10. Grant by Roger Parvus (Little) and Hugh his heir to the monks of Gloucester of eight acres in Weddune (Whaddon), near Brothrop Court (Brookthorp), offered on the altar in the presence of *Abbot Hamelin* (1149–79). Witnesses: Wm. de Hereford,[2] Geoffrey Gernun, Robert, William and Simon the sacrists, Robert le bret, Roger Clauvel, Robert Scardein (? Scurday). Seal. (Probably before 1156.)

11. Grant by Abbot Hamelin and the Convent of Gloucester to Roscelin, son of Estreldis (*i.e.* Estrilda), of the land that she and Edinarius the fuller held of Master Nicholas de St. Oswald, in fee at a rent of 18d. and 6d for land tax. Witnesses: Robert de St. Michaele, Richd. Hors, Silvester,[3] Godefrid fitz Esegar, Godefrid fitz Thuri, Hugh fitz Hathhulin (*i.e.* Atheline), Guaco Coquus (cook), Leofthin Calvesthombe, Ulfei Faber, Harniet Hachebutere, Osmund Cais, Nicholas aurifaber (goldsmith), Sigar russus (le Rous), Hammelric, Henry fitz Baldwin, Ernald fitz Dunnig.[4]

12. Grant by Abbot Hamelin and the Convent of Gloucester to Hugh de Langefeld, out of love for Geoffrey de Ver, of their land in Lawertune (Laverton) excepting the

[1] Helias de Giffard (2) became a monk in his wife's (Berta) lifetime (*c.* 1163).

[2] Youngest son of Milo, Earl of Hereford.

[3] Cousin to Rich. Hors. Cf. *Landboc de Winchcombe*, vol. i. p. 164.

[4] Cf. *Cal. Corp. Records, Glos.*, No. 83, A.D. 1175–90, and No. 129 (*c.* 1210).

meadow on the bank of the Onye (Ampney), in fee at a rent of 5s. Witnesses: Herbert janitor, Morin, Geoffrey camerarius (chamberlain), Wm. Mansell, Robert de Hereford, Symon Brito, Walter fitz Sevare, Walter constabularius, Walter de Burton, John de Mareis, John Flandrensis, Godfrey de Rudeford, Henry Mustel, Suel de Longefeld, Hugh de camera, Randulph, Seulf faber (Wright), Bernard his son, Owen, Robert de la bertune (of the Barton). (*Circa* 1160.)

13. Agreement between Richard, Archdeacon of Wiltshire, and the monks of Gloucester, made in the presence of Roger, Bishop of Worcester (1163 to 1180), by which Richard is to take the tithes of the demesne of Robert de Ewyas at *Clive* (Co. Hereford) for life, paying annually one pound of incense to the Prior of Ewyas at Gloucester on the Feast of the Assumption. Witnesses: Symon the Archdeacon, Master Moyse, Master Silvester, Master John de Paris, Wm Cantor.

14. Lease for life granted by Abbot Thomas (1179–1205) and the Convent of Gloucester to Richard de Muchegros of the vill of Selden (Co. Devon) at a rent of five marks. His representatives at the end of the lease are to leave the following stock, which he receives with the land, or its value, eight oxen valued at 3s. 6d. each, one cow at 3s., a granary full of oats except the upper western side for four feet thereof, one load of rye and one plough. Sureties for these covenants are Robt. de Botentune, Peter de Piritune, Walter fitz Wibo, John de Pertune, Adam de Paris. Witnesses: Walter le Larimere, Wm. Danzel, Robert and Richd. de Bekeford, Walter de Paris, Robert janitor, Walter Toki, John de Mareis, Robert Testard, Geoffrey de Lilletune, Adam Boterel. Seal.

15. Grant by Abbot Thomas (1179–1205) and the Convent of Gloucester to Hugh Chepman of the land which Payn the shoemaker held of them before he became monk, in fee at a rent of half a mark, but inalienable except to descendants. Witnesses: Robert the younger, of Bertune, Geoffrey de Lileton, Jordan de Sudwic (Southwick), hundredo nostro. The second week of May, 1181.

16. Grant by Abbot Thomas (1179–1205) and the Convent of Gloucester to Owen, son of Herbert Lug, of a messuage and eight acres of land, once Aldewin de Wem's, to be held in fee of Wem Priory at a rent of 16d. payable on Hockedai, for which Owen surrendered to the Abbey the meadow between Carveldon and Wem Priory, and eight acres of land near Langelande. Witnesses: Robert chaplain of St. Bride's, Adam chaplain, Payne de Turberville, Wm. de Cantilupe, Osbern clerk, Homer, John de London, Geoffrey fitz Nigel, Roger de Reimi, Hugh de Vilers, Adam Norrensis (the Norman), Wm. steward of Colewinestune, Robert his brother, Richd. Beaubos, Philip of Newburgh, Homer clerk, Nicholas fitz Brian, Walter de Estenoure (Eastnor).

17. Grant[1] by Nich. of St. Bride's (*i.e.* Bridget) to the Abbot and Convent of Gloucester, of all his right to one virgate of land which Geoffrey Dispensator held in *Standish*, offered on the altar in the presence of Abbot Thomas (1179–1205). Witnesses: Walter Giffard, Walter Bloet, Alex. pincerna, Walter de Side, Hy. le Droeis (De Dreux), knights, Walter Tochi, Robert de Berton, Robert his son, Robert Croili (*i.e.* Creully in Caen, Normandy), Wimund de Aldesworth, Robert testis, Nich. de Rudes, Wm. butler of the Abbey, John de Mareis, Geoffrey de Liletune, Wm. de London, Helyas of Standish, Wigot de Froecester, Peter de Fromilade, Geoffrey de Bromtune, Richd. Russ of Framilade. Seal of Nicholas.

18. Grant by Abbot Thomas (1179–1205) and the Convent of Gloucester to Wm., son of Wm., their late bailiff, of Standish, of half a virgate in *Standish* which his father held for five marks and one ounce of gold, and twenty acres more from the demesne, for his mother's support. If he marry in her life he is to build a new house on the half virgate and leave her the house his father built on the demesne which (last) must be removed at her death. Wm., besides a rent of 6s., shall plough lands for the Abbey in Lent, in winter,

[1] *Cf.* vol. ii. p. 116, *Hist. et Cart. St. Petri.*

and for fallowing, and shall do harvest work and bring a present. Witnesses: Silvester the cellarer, Wm. Giffard, Richd. de Horslega monks, Robert fitz Robert of Bertune, Robert White, Wm. sacristan, Walter Thochi, Geoffrey de Lilletune and the Halmote of Standish.

19. Grant by Abbot Thomas (1179–1205), etc., to Geoffrey de Matresdon of the mill of Bertone (Barton), once held by Robt. de Berton, with a croft of three acres, a dwelling-house and one acre of land for life at a rent of 12s. Witnesses: Walter Toki, Philip Carbonel, Wm. (janitor), Geoffrey de Liletune, Robt. de Croilli, Maurice de Snedham and Richard his brother. (Probably *c.* 1200.)

20. Agreement between Abbot Thomas (Carbonel) and the Convent of Gloucester and Richard, parson of Norton, that the latter will pay the 100s. pension due to the Abbey from the Church of Norton, although the Bishop of Lincoln's consent is wanted, and will support its claims against Wm. fitz Alan, and that the protection of the Abbey will be given to him in so doing. Witnesses: John Dean of Gloucester, Master Adam de Longedon, James of St. Oswald, Ernisius, and Henry of St. Mary, priests, Master Roger de Culna (Colne), Wm. de Mortimer, Wm. de Dunia clerks, Arnold fitz Cutell, Walter Cadmore, Roger Tailluy, Symon of the cellar, Philip Carbonel, Nicholas de Rudes, Wm. butler to the Abbey, Durand de Hauville. (*Circa* 1200.)

21. Grant to Abbot Thomas, etc., by Gilbert de Risindon and Emma, his wife, of a meadow in *Risindon* which Andrew de Cotes gave Emma as her dower to be held for their lives at a rent of 7s. and a cheese, for this the Abbot paid but 4s. Witnesses: Walter Blund of Risindon, Philip Blund, Geoffrey clerk, Roger the parson, Walter scriptor, Samsone de Clifford, Walter Toki, Thos. de Drontune, Roger Mareschal, Peter Burgeis, Philip Carbonel, Durand de Hanville. (*Circa* 1200.)

22. Agreement made before Peter, Bishop of St. David's (1176–98), between Abbot Hamelin (1148–79) and the Convent

of Gloucester and Osebert de Wiz (Droitwich) and his brothers. Osebert takes oath that the assault upon the Abbot's vassal Wm. was not made from disrespect to him, and that he will compensate his injuries, that he will surrender the salt-pit and land in Wiz (*i.e.* Wick), and especially the assarts (cultivated clearings) and fifteen strips from which he carried off Wm.'s crops, that he and his brother Henry will stop their suit for one hundred marks against John Crisp, and if their brother R. refuses will join the Abbot in his claims against him, that he will compensate the Abbot for his trouble, and make an indenture to this effect before the King's Justices at Worcester. The Abbot agrees to compensate Osebert and his brothers for their claims again his vassal Wm. Witnesses: Peter Bishop of St. David's, Roger de Berchelai and his brothers Oliver and Philip, Mahel de Tornit, Alex. the butler, Robert of Bertone and his son Robert. Witnesses and sureties for Osebert: Wm. de Monstrewe (? Minsterworth), Richd. de Bagginden, Roger de Cirencester, Adam de Blackneie. Monday before Feast of St. John the Baptist (*c.* 1177).

JOHN.

23. Fine before the King's Justices at Gloucester Feast of All Saints (*i.e.* 5 *John*) between Roger de Berkelai and Thos. (Carbonel), Abbot of Gloucester. Roger acknowledges the advowson of Doddington to belong to the Abbot and Convent, and the Abbot, at the request of Roger, grants the church to Walter, clerk of Bannebury, to hold it as parson for life, and at his death agrees to appoint a nominee of Roger or his heirs.

24. Grant by Abbot Henry (Blunt) (1205–23) and the Convent of Gloucester to Gerard de Ponkinni, of the Church of *St. Foa* (Foy), to hold as Wm. de Kilpeck, precentor of Hereford held it, reserving the pensions due to the Church of Ewias. Witnesses: Master Hugh de Mapenore Dean of Hereford (1203–1216), Sir Wm. precentor, Sir Helias treasurer, Masters Theobald Albinus, Wm. de la Rie,

Wm. de Bergeveny Canons of Hereford, Breute, Hy. de S. Walerie, John cook, servant of the Bishop of Hereford, Drogo pincerna, Salomon janitor, Maurice stabularius, Symon de aula, Geoffrey de cellario servants of the Abbot of Gloucester. Seal.

25. Grant by Robert fitz Ruelan to Abbot and Convent of Gloucester of the mill of *Gare* for ten years at a rent of one load of corn for the remission of a debt of ten marks. Witnesses: Master Richd. de Brackeley, Walter scriptor, Salomon janitor, Symon de Framilade serving at Bromtune, Wm. de Franceis, Itheil de Gleanston, Robt. fitz Bledin, Richd. son of John the clerk, Richd. fitz Ruelan, Gilbert fitz Helyas. Feast of St. Andrew (1212). Seal.[1]

26. Grant by Abbot Henry (1205–23) and the Convent of Gloucester to Walter de Capella (the Chaplain of the Bishop of Worcester) of three nooks of land and a messuage with a weir at Over once held by Nicholas de Capella, and of eight acres in *Felton* field, viz. four near Heihainstie (*i.e.* Hempsted) (three on one side of the way and one on the other), two between the lands of Walter Blund and his neighbour Reginald, two between the lands of Wm. fitz Matildis and Nicholas de Felton in Caldmeise, and of the land once held by Wm the Monier with the adjoining moor in *Halecton* field under Ludlow Castle, to be held in fee simple of the Priory of Bromfield at a rent of 12d. to the sacristan. For this Walter paid eleven marks of silver, and granted the Abbot and Convent of Gloucester a messuage standing before the Chapel of St. Ethelfreda and a croft in front of the gate of Felton Court. Witnesses: Gerard Angevin, Jordan of Ludford, Robert de Wodeton, Hy. Mile, Walter scriptor, Drogo de Punteis (Pointz), John le Chamberlang, Geoffrey de Weston, Wm. de Berkelei, Robert de Querne, Robt. de Halecton. (*Circa* 1212.)

27. Indenture of exchange between the Abbot and Convent of Gloucester and Walter de Capella of the latter's

[1] Cf. *Hist. et Cart. S. Petri*, vol. ii. p. 261.

arable field called Longelande under Wyteclive for the farmer's arable field near *Felton*, where there was a gravel pit. Witnesses: Sir Yvo de Clinton (Knight), Wm. fitz Hugh of Bromfield, Reginald de Halton, Robt., called the clerk, of Stanton, Wm. fitz Alan of Bromfield. (Cf. No. 26 and 28.)

28. Bond of Walter de Capella compelling his heirs to compensate the monks of Gloucester if his wife Katherine after his death shall recover dower from the land called Longelande under Wyteclive. Witnesses: Wm. fitz Hugh of Bromfield, Regd. de Halton, Wm. de Avontre, Wm. de Goddemore, Robert de Stanton clerk.

29. Grant by Abbot Henry (1228–43) and the Convent of Gloucester to Thos. Hodenach of all the land of Goldeland which Alexander, Prior of Ewenny, recovered against Alexander de Corendune, at a 3d. rent, payable to the said Prior. Witnesses: John chaplain, Thomas pincerna (butler), Owen Lug, John Kandelans, Peter of Old Castille.

30. Grant by Hugh de Gerna to Abbot Henry Folet (1228–43) and the Convent of Gloucester of three acres of meadow in Pulmede in *Westbury*, between the King's meadow and Henry the deacon's land called *Newelonde*, with a warranty from his lands in Gerne (near Westbury), for which the monks pay him six marks on account of his great poverty for the payment of his debts. Witnesses: Walter scriptor, Nich. fitz Yvo, John de Staure, Maurice Marescall, Geoffrey de Weston, Nicholas clerk, Wm. the Welshman, Peter clerk.

31. Confirmation by Ralph fitz Stephen, on a finding by the Winterburn venue, of the freedom of the vill of *Petsage* (Petschawe), the property of Gloucester Abbey, from scutage hidage or any such tax, made for his soul's health and that of his wife, and *King Henry's*. Witnesses: Wm. his brother, Wm. his nephew, Wm. de Chames, Matthew his clerk, Walter Giffard, Walter Tochi, Robert de la Felde, Geoffrey de Liletone, Wm. de Bronnard. Seal (a lion passant.)[1]

[1] Cf. *Hist. et Cart. St. Petri*, vol. ii. p. 90.

DEEDS RELATING TO HIDE (CO. HEREFORD), TEMP. HENRY III.

32. Grant by Wm. de Solla and Idonea his wife to the Abbey and Convent of Gloucester of pasture at *Hide* between the moor and Chutmede in exchange for their land called Solmede, to be held at a rent of 2s. Witnesses: Hy. Prior of Hereford, Wm. de Cirencester, the Prior of Stanley, Thos., Dean of Weston, Adam, Dean of Cowra, Peter chaplain of Archill, Master Moyse of Archill (*i.e.* Yarkhill) and Vivian and Lucian his brothers, Roger of Weston, Robert of Hide. Wm. Cook of Hereford, Pontius the clerk, his brother, Stephen the porter.

33. Grant by Wm. and Ydonea de Solla to the Abbey and Convent of Gloucester of four acres of arable near Arnold's land, stretching to the marsh with a meadow called Cuttimede at *Hide* below the moor at a rent of 2s., in return for two marks of silver, and of half an acre, once Ralph White's, near the market, in free almoigne for his soul's health. Witnesses: Adam then Dean of Coura, Robert de Solla his brother, Walter de Egluit, Walter fitz Aliz, Roger de Weston, Peter de Wudemont, Alexr. de Asperton, Walter de Asperton, Arnold the miller, Roger bailiff of la Hide, and Walter his brother.

34. Grant by Wm. and Idonia de Solle to the church and monks of Gloucester of three furroughs at the top of Solcrofte, the spring and its course by Homgate in free almoigne, and confirmation of his father Hugh's grant of a pasture by the road leading from Hide. Witnesses: Adam chaplain of Coure, Thos. Dean of Weston, Master Moyse of Yarculle, Walter fitz Aliz, Odo bailiff of Weston, Robert de la hide, Alexr. de Asperton, Ernald the Miller, Roger, bailiff of la Hide, Walter Thoki, Wm. janitor, Geoffrey de Mattresdon, Philip Carbonel, Wm. sacristan.

(*To be continued in the next volume.*)

NOTES ON THE HERALDRY ON THE MAPS ILLUSTRATED IN T. CHUBB'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE PRINTED MAPS OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.*

By F. WERE.

Although most of the shields are named, yet the blazon is only slightly given, and what is still more interesting is the way this explains the genealogy of the female line of the Honour of Gloucester. But first I think it well to explain the heraldry on Saxton's (the first map) Map of 1577; produced under his patron, Thomas Seckford, which bears his Achievement, as well as Queen Elizabeth's.

Quarterly, 1 and 4: "Azure three fleurs-de-lys, 2 and 1, or," Modern France. 2 and 3: "Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or," England. Ensigned with royal crown and encircled with the Garter bearing the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense." Supporters, dexter, "Lion rampant guardant crowned or;" sinister, "Dragon segreant gules."

Thomas Seckford's Achievement. Quarterly, 1: "Ermine on a fess gules three escallops or," Seckford. 2: "Argent a fess gules between three bugle horns sable, stringed and garnished or," Hunter in Metcalfe's *Suffolk Visitation*, 1561.

[This coat is not given by Papworth, nor can I find it in the Armories; neither is there anything in the pedigree in Metcalfe's *Suffolk Visitation* of 1561 to prove it. The only chance that it may be correct is that Thomas or an ancestor married an heiress of Hunter, whose coat was never verified.]

3. "Chequy or and (?) vert." [It is so given in Metcalfe's *Suffolk Visitation*, p. 102, but here the canvas lines play havoc with the heraldic hatchings. In the Somerset original it is "argent and gules." Papworth says "or and vert" is

* Issued as a separate volume with the *B. & G. Arch. Soc. Trans.*, 1912.

Hakford; and if so, there is nothing in the pedigree to help; this seems, like 2, to rest on no good authority.]

4. "Paly of six or and gules, a chief ermine," JENNY. [The pedigree does not help here, but it is the eighth quartering of Bedingfield in *Norfolk Visitation*, p. 29, and must not be confused with the Jenney, of Knotishall, in the *Suffolk Visitation*. Alice Bedingfield married first Thomas Carwell, and secondly Henry Seckford, so that he probably ended that line. Somerset map says "gules and or."]

Crest: "Talbot passant, query ermine or spotted." [This is quite different from the one given in the *Suffolk Visitation* and in reference books, so it looks as if Thomas had appropriated it without any verification.]

Motto: "Industria naturam ornat." [This is as taken from the original, but it is hard to make out, and the mottoes seem to differ in each county.]

Speed's Map, 1610 (seventh of James I.). At top James I. Achievement. Quarterly, 1 and 4: Quarterly, MODERN FRANCE and ENGLAND. 2: "Or a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory gules," SCOTLAND. 3: "Azure a harp or stringed argent," IRELAND, encircled with the garter and its motto. On nobility helmet on wreath a royal crown bearing the crest, "A lion statant guardant royally crowned or." Supporters, dexter, "A lion rampant guardant royally crowned or;" sinister, "Unicorn argent, armed, crined and unguled or," gorged with coronet and chain affixed thereto passing between the forelegs and reflexed over the back of the last.

Twelve shields, ten charged and two blank, giving the different Honour of Gloucester bearers, and partially tricked.

1. "Azure a line rampant guardant or," styled Rob. FITZHAMON, Erle of Glo., died of wounds at the seige of Falaise in 1107. Ensigned with, I suppose, a very dwarfed Earl's coronet. [This then begins the female line,

for it was FitzHamon's daughter and heir that married Robert FitzRoy, usually called "Consul," who was created about 1121 Earl of Gloucester, whose coat does not appear on the next shield, viz., "Gules three clarions 2 and 1 or," showing how they adhered to the female line.]

2. "Quarterly or and gules (only tricked no parti-lines) over all an escarbuncle sable," styled "W," query Mandvale, Erle of Glocest. [Here is an error, for it was not William, but his father Geoffrey DE MANDEVILLE, at that time Earl of Essex, to whom King John gave his divorced wife, Isabel, granddaughter of Robert Consul, in her right as Countess of Gloucester, whom he had married when Prince in 1189. William was son of Geoffrey.]

3. "Per pale indented (really dancettee) argent and gules," styled Robert de (query) Millent, erle of Gl. [Here there seems to be some confusion, for it was EVREUX, brought in by Almaric de Montfort, Count of Evreux, who married Robert Consul's other granddaughter Mabel, co-heir with Isabel of the Honour of Gloucester, and so became *in jure uxoris* Earl of Gloucester.]

4. "Or three chevrons gules," styled Richard de CLARE, query El. of Glouster. [So it was left to Robert Consul's second granddaughter Amicia, the eldest and youngest failing to carry on the Honour, by her marriage with Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford, who handed on the Honour to Gilbert de Clare, who in 1218 was recognised as Earl of Gloucester.]

5. "Or an eagle displayed vert," styled Raff MONTHERMER, Erl. of Glocest. [There is now a long jump from 1216 to 1298, the Honour being carried on by successive Clares, until Gilbert de Clare, who married secondly Lady Joan, daughter of King Edward I., who by her second marriage with Ralph Monthermer brought the title into another family.]

6. Quarterly, 1 and 2 grand quarters: "Quarterly argent and gules in 2 and 3 a fret or over all a bend sable,"

DESPENCER. 2 and 3 grand quarters: "Or three chevrons gules," CLARE, styled Hugh Spencer, Er. of Glocest. [Erroneously styled, as although he carried on the line by marrying Eleanora, sister of the fourth Earl of Gloucester, Gilbert de Clare; yet he never really bore the title. It was left to Eleanora's sister Margaret, who married first Piers Gaveston, and secondly Hugh Audley in 1317, who in 1336 was created Earl of Gloucester, when it seems to have become extinct in 1347; but was recreated by the first-named Hugh's great grandson, Thomas le Despencer in 1397.]

7. "Gules a fret or within bordure engrailed argent," AUDLEY, styled Hugh, query b(aron) A(query n)udley, Erle of Gloc., impaling Clare as before [whose descent is traced in the No. 6 note].

8. Quarterly, 1 and 4: "ANCIENT FRANCE." 2 and 3: "ENGLAND, within bordure argent," styled Thom. of Woodstock. [Here the Despencer line is broken by Thomas of Woodstock, youngest son of Edward III., who was created Duke of Gloucester in 1385, dying in 1397.]

9. Quarterly, 1 and 4: "MODERN FRANCE." 2 and 3: "ENGLAND, within bordure argent," styled Humfry, Duke of Glocester. [Humphrey, youngest son of King Henry IV. was created Duke of Gloucester in 1414. Between 8 and 9 should have come another Despencer coat, as Thomas, great grandson of the first Hugh Despencer was created Earl of Gloucester in 1397 in right of his great grandmother, Eleanora Clare, but his honours were forfeited in 1399.]

10. Quarterly, 1 and 4: "MODERN FRANCE." 2 and 3: "ENGLAND, a label of three argent," styled Richard Duke of Glocester. [This was Richard Plantagenet, afterwards King Richard III., who was created Duke of Gloucester in 1461. After 1483 the title was in abeyance till about 1640. Prince Henry Stuart, youngest son of King Charles the First, was created Duke of Gloucester. So this map was engraved

during the abeyance, which might have caused the blank shields.

Two insets, plans of Glocester and Bristow. The first has the assumed Clare coat as the City's Arms; the second the full-rigged ship coming out of the domed tower, representing what ought to be the watergate.

Blaeu's Map, pp. 26–7, 1648.

This contains the same twelve shields, only ten charged and two blank as were the last ten of Speed's Map, they are better engraved, but are minus the names of the families under each shield as there given. At the top is the Achievement of CHARLES I, the date representing practically the end of his reign. It is the same as in Speed's Map of James I., but not enriched with the Garter and its motto, helmet or supporters. It is ensigned with a royal crown. Also at the top is a shield bearing the Arms of ENGLAND, ensigned with a similar royal crown.

Blome's Map, 1673.

Achievement of George, Baron Berkley of Berkley Castle, the future Viscount Dursley and Earl of Berkeley.

"Gules a chevron between six, 4 and 2, and four, 1, 2, 1, crosses pattée argent," BERKELEY.

Supporters, "Two lions argent;" the sinister, "Ducally crowned gules, collared and chained (query) or." Ensigned with a baron's coronet.

Notices of Publications.

A HISTORY OF THE PARISHES OF MINCHINHAMPTON AND AVENING. By Arthur Twisden Playne, B.A.

This excellent book, on whose appearance we most heartily congratulate Mr. Arthur Playne, is at first sight merely a particularly good specimen of a class of book of which many good ones have appeared of late; carefully written, accurate and interesting parish histories. But it is a good deal more than that, as it contains a very valuable contribution to the history of the woollen trade of the district, an industry which, not only as regards the West of England but the East and North as well, still awaits its historian.

As a parish history the book leaves little to be desired. It starts with a short note on the geology of the district. The remarks about the Fuller's earth are particularly interesting. The peculiar situation of many of the villages, like Kings Court and Box, somewhat below the top of the hill is accounted for by the fact of most of the water which has percolated through the porous Great Oolite being thrown off by the impervious clay. Were it not that the whole series of rocks is much faulted, all this water would be thrown off by the Fuller's earth, and the steep slopes of the hills, instead of being often bare, would probably be completely covered with wood. The fact of the Fuller's earth slipping gives a better explanation of what caused me a good deal of anxiety at the time when I was building the large drawing-room at Stanley Park. A similar addition which was being made at the same time to Highlands, as is noticed on page 9, slipped down, and had to be replaced by the present half-timbered building. I attributed it at the time to the rock breaking off farther back in the hill and sliding over the clay, and not to the slipping of the clay itself. I was not a little afraid lest what I was threatened with might come true, and Sir Samuel Marling be told some morning at Ebley Mill, "Please, sir, the new drawing-room has come for you."

We should have welcomed a little more detail as to the pre-Conquest conditions of the neighbourhood, and particularly as to the earthworks, but it would perhaps have enlarged the book unduly.

The history of the two manors under the nuns of Syon is most interesting. The signs to be used during the silence at meals are certainly quaint, "Fysshe, wagge thy hand displaid sidelings in manner of

a fissh taill." "Mustard, hold thy nose in the upper part of thy right fist and rubbe it." All will sympathise with Mr. Playne's words, "This most interesting Order, the only pre-Reformation community in England which has existed for five hundred years, has found peace at last, and all who admire courage, constancy and devotion will wish them a long and prosperous future in their present home at Chudleigh in South Devon." One cannot but regret that they were unable to retain the famous thirteenth-century cope which is now in South Kensington Museum.

Rodborough affords a notable instance of the old unsatisfactory traffic in pews. The curious arrangement of there being a lecturer independent of the curate, who came four times a year, must have disturbed the mind of the last incumbent, for the views of the last lecturer, whom I knew well, by no means coincided with his, even in the matter of hymn books. The morning Angelus was rung at Rodborough till recently. I remember hearing the bell soon after 7.0 a.m. one Sunday and going up hoping to find a service, but the old sexton told me, "Sarvice, there ain't no sarvice, but we always rings a bell." There was no clock till some years after the G.W.R. was built, and the same old man on being told it was long after the service time on Sunday said he could not help it, the morning express had not gone by.

The wretched destruction of the old church at Minchinhampton in 1842 comes in for deservedly severe blame, and due credit is given to Dr. Dalton, of Dunkirk, who saved the unique and beautiful south transept, and so prevented the disaster being as great as that which overtook Bisley, where several of the carved figures of the hammer beams of the interesting old roof are still, or were recently, in possession of a local plumber.

The whole account of the clergy of both parishes shows much research, and is full of interest. Bishop Bull, however, should hardly be called an ultra-Protestant. He was quite one of the soundest of our divines, and his *Harmonia Apostolica* got him into trouble with the Puritans, and made them accuse him of Popery. His sermons are well worth reading even nowadays, especially those on the angels and on the Blessed Virgin. He had a dispute with Bossuet on the authority of General Councils, so he may be reckoned almost by the side of the "judicious Hooker" for orthodoxy.

The whole account of the clothing trade is most interesting, and no one can be better qualified to write it than Mr. Playne. One point of interest may be added to his quotation from Fuller about Edward III. forbidding the export of wool. It gave rise indirectly to his claim to the French crown, which was the ostensible cause of the Hundred Years' War. Jacques von Artevelde got him to withdraw the prohibition on condition that the Flemings helped him against France. But as they

did not dare make war on their suzerain, Edward claimed the crown, and they could then pretend that they were fighting for their true suzerain. In the fifteenth century the export of English wool declined, not only because England made her own cloth, but because English merinos having been introduced into Spain in 1394, Spanish wool became of finer quality than the English, and, under the curious privilege of the Mesta,[1] of unlimited quantity.

The account of the firm of W. Playne & Co. is a fascinating story of a great business being revived and conducted by a clever and energetic woman, as has often happened.

Mr. Playne's hope that the book will be of interest to those who live in the neighbourhood is sure to be fulfilled, for it is interesting, well written and very attractive in its get up and illustrations,, as any book published by John Bellows is sure to be.

BALLADS OF OLD BRISTOL. By ROSE E. SHARLAND. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith Ltd. One Shilling.

This attractive little book deserves more than the brief notice which is all we are able to give it. The stories are all told with spirit, with a great sense of rhythm, and many of them with a catching lilt, like the "Highwayman's Song":—

Through the wind, through the rain
Through the glades in the night,
Over hedge, over lane,
By the vale, by the height,
How we ride, steed o' mine,
How we rush, how we leap;
And our eyes how they shine
With each good breath and deep,
Free as air! Free as air!
Steed o' mine, you and I,
Swift to do, swift to dare,
As we galloping fly.
And your hoofs sing their song
As they speed o'er the hills—
That a life void of law;
Is a life full of thrills.

Especially charming is the dream of the stately eighteenth-century world, "My Lady Lavender," inspired by the motto over the old Assembly Rooms, "Curas Cithara tollit."

There is a great knowledge of old local history and love of old customs running through the well-told and musical ballad stories, as in the "Usher's Song of Pie Poudre Court."

We must admit that we are not very fond of the refrains which come in rather irrelevantly in "The Avon Gorge," and two or three others, and which remind one of Calverley's parody of Rosetti, "Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese." But that is a small point. The book is a good little book, and all good Bristolians should possess it.

[1] During the wars with the Moors it was forbidden to enclose the fields, in order not to hamper the armies. The pernicious law is, I believe, still unrepealed, as it is upheld by the powerful company of the Mesta.

In Memoriam.

JOHN SAWYER.

Mr. John Sawyer, Alderman and J.P. for the county, who died on March 1st last, aged 66 years, was a man with many interests, who had lived an active, strenuous and deservedly successful life. Born at Cirencester, he began life as a compositor, and was for some years in the works of John Bellows, and became owner or editor of several local Liberal newspapers. Latterly he was Managing Director of the St. George's Hall Printing Works, Cheltenham. He was a well-known speaker on Liberal platforms, but he counted among his friends many of the local and county leaders in the Unionist camp.

He was a member of the Cotteswold Field Club and of this Society, and deserves to be specially remembered for two excellent books—*The Story of Gloucestershire* and *Cheltenham Parish Church: its Architecture and History.*

The former is an admirably-written chapter of what may be called the historiography of England, its story based on its physical features and on the works of man. This applies more especially to the first twelve chapters on the physiography, geology and early history of the county and to Chapter liii. on the churches. The rest of the book is excellently well done, but has more the character of an ordinary but unusually brightly-written history. There is still need of a book which, starting on the same lines, should trace down the history of the formation of the present surface, its river valleys and hills; how the surface soil has affected the vegetation, as for instance the way in which the upturned edge of the Plastic Clay is marked by a belt of

beautiful trees right across England; the origin and distribution of the races of man, and consequently of place-names; the influence of building materials on the houses and habits of the people, and on industries and manufactures.

I once collected materials for a work of the sort, but it would have to be the work of a lifetime, not only of a year or two at the end. Much of it has since been well done in such books as Mr. Baddeley's *Place-Names of Gloucestershire* and in Dr. Cox's *Parish Church.*

The history of Cheltenham Parish Church is equally good, and the secret of the excellence of both books is contained in a sentence in the preface: "Every church has a humanistic as well as architectural interest. Its story is interwoven with the story of the English people, its walls are an object-lesson in the history of Church and State."

CANON E. R. DOWDESWELL.

Edmund Richard Dowdeswell, Canon of Worcester, of Pull Court, Bushley, near Tewkesbury, who died June 5th, 1915, was the second son of Mr. William Dowdeswell, and the last of an old family which had held the lordship of the Manor of Bushley for just upon three hundred years. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, became Curate of Bushley in 1870, and after eleven years Vicar. In 1893, on the death of his elder brother without issue, he succeeded to the family estates, but continued to be honorary curate, and so gave forty-five years of unbroken service to the church of the parish which was wholly included in his own estates. In spite of lameness and other infirmities, he never failed to take service in the parish church on Sunday. He was devoted to the children of the parish, and to the orphan children in St. Alban's Home at Worcester.

Some of the older inhabitants of the parish tell touching incidents of his younger days: how, for instance, he would sit up all night by the bedside of a sick choir-boy; and no one

who was in any trouble or affliction ever failed to meet with sympathy and tenderness at his hands. His character was singularly sympathetic, and much as he loved the home of his fathers, and varied as were his interests public and private, antiquarian, historical, and so forth, his deepest interests and care were for the souls of the people who lived at his gates, and who were directly or indirectly dependent on him. He was singularly free from all self-indulgence and self-pleasing. He was never known to indulge in any luxury save the luxury of giving to others, of hospitality, not to the rich, but to the poor, of consideration and thought for his dependents. Nor was he the least ascetic in the ordinary sense, but a man of extreme simplicity of character and aim—and "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

TOM EDGAR NORTON.

On April 20th there fell nobly in action, on Hill 60, Second-Lieutenant Tom Edgar Norton, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment. He was the third son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Norton, of Kensington Palace Gardens, London, and Talycafn, Denbighshire. He was educated at Uppingham and Magdalen College, Oxford, of which University he was M.A. A very devout lover of everything that is beautiful in Nature and Art, he laid aside his pen and his brush, and taking up the sword in defence of his country, consummated his life on earth by making the greatest sacrifice he had it in his power to offer.

He always rejoiced to revisit the Cotswolds, where he found many subjects for his delightful sketches. His last visit to Evesham was in July, 1914, when he went to Compton Wyniates. An account of it which he wrote for a local paper ended as follows, and they were his last published words:—

"It is impossible in words to express the serene calm and sense of absolute peace and retirement that dominates this wonderful example of the old English manor house, growing

out of its velvet lawns, surrounded by its immemorial trees, glistening like a ripe peach in colour in the rays of a setting sun. Our last glimpse of Compton Wyniates House will in all probability be one through interlacing branches of elm as we ascend the hill on our homeward way and sing with the poet—

> " 'Happy is England! I could be content
> To see no other verdure than its own;
> To feel no other breezes than are blown
> Through its tall woods with high romances blent.' "

From his beloved England he went to shell-swept Ypres at Christmas-time, and only just before he fell he wrote to Evesham: "I hope I shall come back. There is so much to see and do yet, and to know how all this is going to end." Alas! it was all ordained to be otherwise for him, and so soon. "Requiescat in pace."

FRANCIS FREDERICK FOX, F.S.A.

Mr. Fox was born on March 15th, 1833, being the son of Dr. Francis Ker Fox, of Brislington House, and was educated at Shrewsbury. As a young man he became head of the firm of F. F. Fox, oil and colour merchants, in St. Jude's, one of the poorest parts of Bristol. He soon began to take part in city life, and when the Volunteer movement began in 1859 he took up a Lieutenant's commission in the Rifle Corps.

In 1865, without any previous service in the Common Council, he was elected Alderman, and though owing to his own wish he was out of the Council from 1871 to 1875, when he finally retired from that body in 1901 he was not only senior Alderman, but also senior Councillor. In 1875 he was appointed a Trustee of the Bristol Municipal Charities, coming in just after the stern contest by which the Radical Charity Trustees and the Tory Court of the Society of Merchant Venturers, fighting side by side, had defeated the

iniquitous proposal of the Charity Commissioners to transfer the endowments of the great Foundation Schools from the children of the poor to those of the middle classes. A characteristic action of Mr. Fox was his acceptance of the Chairmanship of a Committee appointed to control the wanderings of the River Frome. This stream, which runs through the centre of Bristol, had in the early eighties caused much misery and loss among the poor people living near his works, and he gave up much time and trouble to the promotion of measures which have cured the evil.

Mr. Fox was Master of the Society of Merchant Venturers from 1877 to 1879, and Sheriff of the City in 1880. What he had been at Bristol that was he also at Yate. He loved books, and had done excellent work as Chairman of the Bristol Libraries Committee; but he was no bookworm, and was ever ready to do a neighbour's part to those around him. He took a worthy share in the public life of the district, serving as a member of the Chipping Sodbury Town Trust, the Town's Land and Grammar School Trust, and as a Governor of the Grammar School at Chipping Sodbury.

Mr. Fox was present at the inaugural meeting of the Society on April 22nd, 1876, and he continued to be a member until his death. For nearly twenty years he served as a member of Council, and he was President of Council from 1903 to 1908. In 1900 he was elected President of the Society, his presidential address being a notable one, very beautifully illustrated, on "Roods and Rood-Lofts," and in 1902 he became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. The beautiful library of Mr. Fox at Yate House was well worth a visit, and was at the service of students. He himself contributed to the history of the district, the subject in which he was most interested being "Guilds." He encouraged Mr. John Latimer in compiling his *Annals of Bristol*, and he published an edition of *Adams's Chronicle*, also a very useful little book on Yate and the Sodburys.

Mr. Fox died on May 30th, 1915, and at his funeral in

Arno's Vale Cemetery, Bristol, our Society was represented by Messrs. J. E. Pritchard, F. Were, J. Baker and C. Wells, members of the Council. He will be long remembered as one of those who in the early days of our Society helped to train it up into health and vigour, and also as one who by his ability, geniality and unvarying courtesy exercised a most helpful influence over our work.

C. S. T.

PROFESSOR SIR A. H. CHURCH.

On May 31st, 1915, we lost one of our most distinguished members, Professor Sir A. H. Church, M.A. and D.Sc. Oxon., F.I.C., F.R.S., F.S.A. and K.C.V.O. He was born in 1834, and had therefore at the time of his death reached the mature age of 81 years.

He was educated at King's College, London, the Royal College of Chemistry, and Lincoln College, Oxford. In 1863 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, and not long afterwards he began to take a deep interest in the Corinium Museum, founded by Henry George, 4th Earl Bathurst, in 1849. Amongst his coadjutors were Messrs. Christopher Bowly, Wilfred Cripps, James Buckman, E. H. Newmarch and E. C. Sewell. In 1867 he drew up a guide to the museum, which from that date to the present has passed through ten editions. This little book would, if no other proofs were forthcoming, show what a general and accurate knowledge he possessed of classical antiquities.

He became a member of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society when it was founded in 1876, and in 1877 he took a leading part in the Annual Meeting at Cirencester, which was ably organised and carried out by Mr. E. C. Sewell as Hon. Local Secretary, assisted by a strong local committee. On this occasion Professor Church acted as guide to the Roman remains of Cirencester, and lent various

views of Cirencester and portraits of the Bathurst family to the temporary loan museum.[1] He held his professorship at Cirencester from 1863 to 1879, and during that period he made many interesting chemical discoveries, and wrote valuable articles on the growth of food crops. In 1879 he married Jemima, daughter of Mr. J. B. Pope, who survives him. Lady Church has generously presented to the Society her husband's bound copy of its *Transactions*. In 1879 Professor Church became Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Academy of Arts, and from 1880 he was Lecturer on Organic Chemistry at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill. He was created K.C.V.O. in 1909.

Sir Arthur H. Church was a leading authority on the chemistry of painting, and gave valuable help in preserving the wall paintings in the House of Lords and the stonework of St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey.

He wrote books for the Science and Art Department on English pottery, and made a collection of English and Oriental porcelain, bronze, etc. His *Laboratory Guide for Agricultural Students* has reached its eighth edition.

Although he left Gloucestershire soon after the foundation of this Society, he always took an interest in its welfare, and remained a member until his death.

W. B.

[1] See *Trans. B. & G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. ii., pp. 14, 15.

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(COMPILED BY ROLAND AUSTIN.)

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